

We give you just what the Doctor orders, Pure Drugs and of the first quality. Our motto is quality first and always

F. W. Fawcett & Co.,
49 Government St., next to Challoner & Mitchell's

VOL. LXXXI.--NO. 95

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES

COAL

Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

VICTORIA B. C. SATURDAY APRIL 1 1899

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

DIAMONDS.....

Early in the year we received reliable information that the price of Diamonds was almost sure to advance, the demands being much greater than the world's supply. Acting on this information, we fortunately purchased very heavily, and now have on hand a splendid stock of all sizes, which we can and will sell at THE OLD PRICE; for since purchasing what we then considered enough to last us for a year, Diamonds have advanced 25 per cent. Last week we made a cash offer for several thousand dollars' worth at the old price, but the reply came: "Cannot replace at less than 25 per cent. advance." Take our advice: if you want any Diamonds, get them now, while the price is still low, as when this stock is gone we positively cannot duplicate it for the money.

Challoner & Mitchell,

TELEPHONE 675. JEWELLERS 47 Government St

GOODERHAM & WORTS'

CELEBRATED

WHISKY

Is Sold at the
Stores of the

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,

GOODERHAM & WORTS'

"SPECIAL" 1884 WHISKY

Is the

Oldest and Finest Canadian Whisky in the Market.

Where Have You Been?

Scooping up some bargains to be had at Dixie Ross'. Oh! mamma, go and see them.



Christie's Sodas, . . . Tins, 37 cents
Maizena Wafers, . . . " 35 cents
Oatmeal Wafers, . . . " 35 cents
Graham Wafers, . . . " 35 cents

A full line of fresh biscuits.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

KLONDIKE OUTFITTING

WILSON BROS.

Wholesale Grocers...

76, 79 and 80 Wharf St.

...VICTORIA, B. C...

Have the largest and best selected stock in the city of.....

Provisions
Groceries
Tools.....
Cooking Utensils
Tents, Etc.

We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

To The Atlin Lake Gold Fields

We are again in the Field as Outfitters for the Klondike and Atlin Lake Gold Fields.

GOLD
GOLD
GOLD

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
RELIABLE GOODS
UNEXCELLED SERVICE
REASONABLE PRICES

E. J. SAUNDERS & COMPANY

House Sales a Specialty.
Furniture Bought for Cash.....

W. JONES,
AUCTIONEER

Appraiser and Commission Agent

Farm Stock, Furniture, Real Estate, Consignments solicited. Best prices obtained. All business strictly private. Terms reasonable. Auction rooms, 133 Government street, cor. Pandora street, Victoria, B. C.

SPED! SPED! SPED!—Earlyrose, Burbank and Flourish potatoes; also a fine lot of clover hay just received at Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market. Telephone 413.

Open Day and Night. Telephone 428.

J. E. PAINTER,

Wood cut to any required length by electrical machinery.

Wood and Coal at Current Prices
Truck and dray work done. Office, 25 Cormorant street; residence, 17 Mac street, Victoria West, Victoria.

Trout Season Has Opened!

We can supply you with everything necessary, except the fish, call and examine our tackle at

FOX'S 78 Gov't Street.

HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.

V. Y. T. Co.

OWNERS OF LAKE BENNETT SAW MILLS.

Manufacturers of Lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters, Builders of Boats and Barges.

THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the Upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address

THE VICTORIA-YUKON TRADING CO., Ltd., VICTORIA, B. C.

Removal Notice.

I beg to advise the public that I have removed my Watchmaking and Jewellery Store from 90 Government Street to 43 FORT STREET

next Pemberton & Son. I thank you for your patronage in the past, and ask for its continuance at my new premises.

J. WENGER.

TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned until noon on 23rd April next for the purchase of the property (22x13.0) or more, at 112 Government street, known as the Tontola saloon. The property includes the buildings thereon, together with the license and good-will of an old established saloon business. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. State terms.

MRS. A. BAUMGART.

97 Quadra Street.

SEEDS

No need to send away, we have the largest stock of

CHOICE GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.....

ever imported into the Province. Also SEED GRAIN, specially cleaned on our own machines.

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd....

Universally Accepted as the Leading Pure Coffee of the World.

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand

1 or 2 pound Tins.

All Grocers Keep it.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LD.

Wholesale Merchants.

Ex DRUMBURTON:

LIQUORS, GROCERIES AND CEMENT.

AGENTS:

Columbia Flouring Mills Co.

The Stock Exchange

We quote, subject to previous sale:

ATHABASCA	50
FAIRVIEW CORPORATION, LTD.	25
RAMBLER-CARIBOO	WANTED
NOBLE FIVE	WANTED
DARDANELLES	12
EVENING STAR	11
LITTLE CARIBOO	63 1/2
OKANOGAN	11
WATERLOO	12 1/2
VAN ANDA	61 1/2
LONE PINE	28
FONTENAY	WANTED
WONDERFUL	65 1/2

For other quotations call at our Exchange

List your stocks with us.

GUTHBERT & GOMPY.

The Oldest Established Mining Brokerage Office in British Columbia, 15 and 17 Trousseau Avenue.

HERBERT GUTHBERT Leading Auctioneer
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

AUCTION: SALE

Costly Modern Furniture

I am favored with instructions to remove to 27 and 29 Langley street, opposite the main entrance to the Law Courts, and sell by auction, on

Tuesday, April 11th, at 2 p.m.

the appointments of a well and newly furnished residence, including the furnishings of Dining Room (in Oak and Leather), Drawing Room, Bedrooms, Library, Kitchens, Elegant Carpets, Fine Glass and Silverware, etc.; also at commencement of sale, Road Cart (equal to new), Harness, etc.

Particulars later.

Goods will not be delivered day of sale on account of the large number of lots to be sold.

HERBERT GUTHBERT Auctioneer.

Offices, 15 and 17 Trousseau Ave. Tel. 683

WM. T. HARDAKER, AUCTIONEER

Unreserved Auction

I am instructed to sell at Salesrooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas street,

Wednesday, April 5th, at 2 p. m.

ALMOST NEW FURNITURE

Particulars later.
W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

"Highest
high grade price
that's fair" is
\$55.

We say this because that is the 1899 list price of popular

Rambler

Bicycles,

"the 20 year old wheels"

hence no other could be worth more!

See them at

WEILER BROS., - Fort 5: r:2

MINING SHARES

It is to be regretted that there is

No Stock Exchange

In Victoria; but we beg to advise our

numerous clients and the general public that we receive the quotations of the

Toronto Mining Exchange by wire twice a day, and we shall be very pleased to

furnish the same to our clients on application at our office.

Stock Quotations:

Athabasca	50	Monte Christo	11
Brandou & G	28	Morrison	18 1/2
Cariboo	1 1/2	Nelson Poorman	19
Dardanelles	12	Noble Five	34
Deer Park	12	Nest Egg Fire	3
Evening Star	11 1/2	Novelty	5 1/2
Exchequer	12 1/2	Rambler	35
Fontenay	17 1/2	Reco	93
Fulview Corp.	25	Shannon	25
Giant	6	St. Elmo	8
Gopher	3	St. Keverne	3 1/2
Iron Col.	21	Slocan Star	1 10
Little Cariboo	3 1/2	Van Andia	14
Lone Pine	40	Virginia	52
Mammoth	1 1/2	Viet-Texada	3
Miller Creek	7	Waterloo	12 1/2
Mineralia	30	Wonderful	65

List your stocks with us.

For other quotations call at our office.

A. W. More & Co.,

Stock Brokers,

86 Government Street.

Drowned in The Channel.

Holiday Makers From Southampton Meet Death With Awful Suddenness.

Steamer Stella Crashes Upon Rock and Swiftly Sinks Through Boiler Explosion.

In Thick Fog She Recklessly Drove Full Speed Upon the Rocks.

Captain Goes Down With His Ship and But One Officer With the Saved.

By Associated Press.

Southampton, March 31.—The passenger steamer Stella, plying between this port and the Channel Islands, crashed upon the dreaded Casquet rocks, near the island of Alderney, yesterday afternoon in a dense fog and foundered in 10 minutes.

The Stella, which belongs to the London & Southwestern railway company, left Southampton yesterday, conveying the first excursion of the season to the Channel Islands. There were about 185 passengers on board, and the crew numbered 35 men. The weather was foggy, but all went well until the afternoon, when the fog became most dense. At 4 o'clock the Casquet rocks suddenly loomed up through the fog bank, and the steamer almost immediately afterwards struck amidships.

The captain, seeing that the Stella was fast sinking, ordered the life-boats to be launched. His instructions were carried out with the utmost celerity, and the women and children were embarked in the boats. Then the captain ordered the men to look after themselves. A survivor states that he and 25 others put off from the Stella in a small boat. When this boat was a short distance away from the wreck, the boilers of the Stella burst with a terrific explosion and the vessel disappeared in the sea. The last thing the survivors saw was the figure of the captain standing calmly on the bridge and giving his last orders. The captain perished with his vessel, owing to the suction caused by the sinking steamer being very great indeed.

"The suction was so tremendous," this survivor states, "that we thought our boat would be engulfed. I saw five boats and the collapsible boat, besides our boat, leave the wreck. They contained altogether between 50 and 100 passengers. Five of the boats were soon lost to view, but we took a boat filled with women in tow, and the occupants of our boat took the oars in turn and rowed all night long till most of us dropped asleep, thoroughly exhausted."

"We sighted a sail-boat at 6 o'clock in the morning, but the Great Western railway company's steamer, the Lynx, from Weymouth, had meanwhile hoisted its light. She bore down on us and took us all on board." She eventually landed us at Guernsey.

The Great Western railway company's steamer from Southampton picked up 40 others of the survivors and landed them at Guernsey.

According to the latest estimates of the officials of the London & Southwestern railway company, not more than 70 passengers were drowned. Other reports, however, place the number of drowned much higher. The disaster caused intense excitement on the island of Guernsey, and there were harrowing scenes at the office of the London & Southwestern railway at both places. Many Guernsey families lost relatives. Husbands are inquiring for their wives, and wives are asking for their husbands, parents are seeking news of lost children, and children are looking for missing parents. All the flags are half-masted at St. Peter le Port.

Up to noon to-day 102 passengers had been accounted for, including Mr. J. Parton and his wife. Mr. Parton is the manager of the Western London office of the American Line. The steamers Vera and Renfleur are cruising in the vicinity of the wreck.

Later accounts say that the Stella had 148 passengers on board, and that her crew numbered 42 persons.

Another steamer of the same line which arrived at the island of Guernsey at noon reported having passed many bodies of victims of the disaster about Casquet rocks.

A survivor of the Stella named Bush says the speed of the vessel was not diminished, though fog whistles were sounded. Bush adds that at 3:30 a. m. the engineers showed him in the engine room a dial registering a speed of 18 1/2 knots, and that the vessel struck within 25 minutes afterwards. Bush further asserts that two life-boats were sunk with the steamer, which, after resting on the rocks for 10 or 15 minutes, split in two and disappeared. Continuing Bush said: "When the Stella disappeared, 40 or 50 passengers were discovered clinging to pieces of the wreckage or cabin furniture, and crying piteously for help."

"All the passengers and crew had been provided with life belts, and there was little panic. I first slipped into the water and then swam to one of the boats, into which I was helped. We rowed supposedly in the direction of

Guernsey, but seven hours later we found ourselves near the wreck, and saw dozens of passengers clinging to the rocks." The boat in which Bush was a passenger was afterwards picked up by the Lynx.

The passengers all agree that perfect order and discipline prevailed on board the Stella. The vessel's entire company took their stations when the vessel struck, served out the life belts and lowered the boats. The scene at the moment of the sinking of the vessel was heart-rending. Women were screaming and praying, and people were clinging to spars and other wreckage in every direction.

Those who had succeeded in getting into the boats had a narrow escape from being engulfed on account of the suction caused by the sinking vessel. The voice of Capt. Rooks from the bridge was frequently heard urging the rowers to pull for their lives.

The disaster is generally attributed to the high speed at which the steamer was travelling in the fog. The second mate was the only officer of the Stella who was saved. The captain and the other officers, most of the crew and many of the passengers sank with the vessel. A boat in charge of the chief officer capsized and almost all its occupants were drowned. A few of them were picked up by other boats.

Southampton, March 31.—The steamer Honiton returned this evening after having made the circle of the Casquet rocks. She picked up two boats containing women's clothing, money, jewellery and an opera glass case. The last had evidently been used in baling. Many most pathetic incidents are reported. In several cases men lifted their wives and children into the boats and then perished themselves in their presence. One wife who was thus bereaved, lost her reason, a large number of the survivors arrived here without any clothing, clad only in blankets.

London, March 31.—The news of the disaster of the Stella spread slowly through London, in the absence of the usual evening newspapers, it being Good Friday. As the afternoon advanced small groups gathered at the Waterloo station, where many painful scenes transpired among the survivors' friends. At the railway offices a large crowd collected to await the arrival of the train from Southampton at nine this evening, which brought three of the survivors, Messrs. David King, a London merchant; Heilbron and Greener, all of whom were wrapped in great rags and bore evident traces of their sufferings. They were immediately surrounded and anxiously questioned. One of them said:

"The greater part of yesterday was exceedingly pleasant, but toward evening we encountered a mist which soon developed into a fog. There was, however, no apprehension. Suddenly a great shock told us that the Stella had struck the rocks. Screams rent the air. The crew behaved splendidly, launching the boats with the greatest promptitude. The women were supplied with life belts."

"At first we thought there would be time for all the boats to clear away; but suddenly the boilers burst with a deafening report, rending the ship amidships."

Mr. King and two firemen, Osborne and Bayler, were the last to leave the vessel. He had just given up a life belt to aid a clergyman's wife and was literally pulled into a boat by second mate Reynolds, who was instrumental in saving many lives. The boat, with twenty-two passengers, drifted for fifteen hours in the intense cold and was finally picked up by the Great Western railway company's steamer Vera from Southampton. Mr. King believes that five boats were launched. He saw one upturned with children clinging to it.

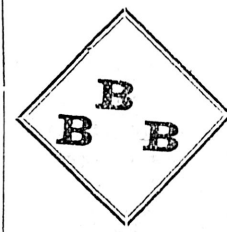
Cherbourg, March 31.—The tug Marsouin has arrived here and reports having picked up a boat containing eight passengers of the Stella, wrecked yesterday afternoon on the Casquet rocks in a fog. All the rescued passengers were suffering from injuries.

London, April 1.—Late accounts of the Stella disaster say that Captain Beeks supposed the fog was merely a bank, and is a usual experience, and decided to run in the direction of the fog. He saw one upturned with children clinging to it.

Cherbourg, March 31.—The trial of Francis McColl, charged with the murder of his father at St. Brigid, Quebec, which has been in progress before Judge Chabaud at St. John's for some days, has been concluded. The jury returning a verdict of not guilty.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.



BRIAR PIPES,

BEST BRAND KNOWN.

Some Novelties in the above at

HARRY SALMON'S

Cor. Yates and Government Street's

MR. SIFTON HARD HIT

Wished to Offset Sir Hibbert's Arraignment But the Holiday Prevented Him.

Military Force in Yukon to Be Reduced to One Small Company.

Command and Adjutancy of Bisley Team—Mr. Devlin Tired of Ireland.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 31.—Mr. Sifton's squeal just before the house adjourned this morning has made him the laughing stock of parliament as the possibility of a reply to Sir Hibbert Tupper was prevented by his leader's attempt at sharp practice.

It appears that an agreement had been reached between the two leaders that the house should adjourn at six, and as Sir Hibbert at that hour was just commencing to formulate his charge of maladministration in Yukon, he was prepared to move the adjournment of the debate, which would have thrown the discussion over until Tuesday, when Mr. Sifton could have made his reply the same day.

But Premier Laurier thought fit to repudiate the agreement which he had made with the leader of the opposition, and of course as Sir Hibbert Tupper was under no obligation to curtail his remarks for the convenience of the government, Sir Wilfrid, by ordering the continuance of the debate, merely defeated the object which he seems to have had in view, that the charges and the government's reply should go to the country simultaneously.

Sir Hibbert leaves for British Columbia to-morrow.

The writ for Brockville was issued to-day. Nomination takes place on the 13th April, polling on the 20th.

Despite the entreaties of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Devlin, ex-M.P., Canadian emigration agent in Ireland, has determined to throw up his job. He is greatly disappointed at his lack of success, and does not find Ireland a promising field of work. He is anxious to get back into politics.

Lt.-Col. McLennan, of the 62nd battalion, St. John, has been chosen as commandant of this year's Bisley team, and Capt. Helmer, of the 43rd battalion, Ottawa, has been selected as second in command. One hundred and fifty men of the Yukon military force are to be withdrawn. The maintenance of law and order will be left to forty men and the Mounted Police.

MANITOBA'S BIG CLAIM.

Dominion Parliament to Be Petitioned for the Money in the School Lands Fund.

Winnipeg, March 31.—(Special)—In the legislature yesterday Hon. Mr. Cameron gave notice of a memorial to be presented to the Commons and Senate by the legislature in regard to the claim of the province for the payment of moneys that have accrued from the sale of school lands.

SPANIARDS FLEEING CUBA

To Escape Murder by Their Cuban Enemies Now Under No Control.

Havana, March 31.—The steamer Montserrat sailed this morning for Spain, having on board 280 Spanish passengers, formerly residents of Cuba and mostly small merchants. This exodus is noticeable because of the number.

There have recently been at least three authentic murders of Spaniards in the country, and in some cases men of property have been killed. If it is known who the murderers are the fact has not developed, though there are men in Havana who say there is evidence pointing to Cuban soldiers being the guilty parties.

In the past Gen. Gomez punished murderers of this kind with death, but since his removal the Cubans have been taking advantage of the lack of discipline to retaliate upon their war enemies who are still on the island.

SCARING THE CHINESE.

Germans Land an Expedition Because Natives Defy Control by Own Government.

Foreign Office Takes Alarm and Voluntarily Dismisses Three Magistrates.

By Associated Press.
Pekin, March 31.—In consequence of the recent attack by natives upon a German patrol, a small German expedition is being landed at I-Chau, a coast town a short distance from Kiau-Chow.

The presence of nearly the whole of the German fleet at Kiau-Chow, it is believed, indicates the possibility of extensive operations, and the Chinese, in consequence, are seriously alarmed.

The Tsung-li Yamen, in order to show its desire to remove all possible causes of friction, has dismissed three magistrates voluntarily, although the German minister has been constantly pressing for their disgrace.

The fearful ravages of the Yellow river flood have caused terrible misery and disaster in the province of Shan Tung, and the native officials have been unable to maintain order. The landing of the Germans is intended to show the Chinese that if they are unable to control the populace, it is necessary for the foreigners to protect themselves.

The imprisonment of the German missionary near the German sphere of influence, about Kiau-Chow, is difficult to explain, as the place mentioned is within easy march of a German outpost. The Chinese fear that the present operations will expand the German administration.

London, April 1.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times says: "Under orders from Berlin the Germans will occupy Chiao-Pu and I-Chau-Fu, in the province of Shan-Tung, until China is able to give the requisite guarantee of her ability to preserve order within that province. Since she is unable to give such guarantees Germany's action is equivalent to effective interference in administrative control within the German sphere of influence."

London, March 31.—Thirty thousand Spanish reserves have been called out, says the Madrid correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, and it is probable that there will be a Carlist rising after Easter.

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.

Mr. Prescott's Wheeling Honor—Potatoes From Ontario Do Not Lower the High Prices.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, March 31.—J. W. Prescott has received a wire from the East that he has been elected to the vice-presidency of the C. W. A. by an overwhelming majority.

The road race around the park to-day resulted in a tie. Lawson and Russell being the only contestants. The former won.

Yesterday a 25-foot lot opposite the Province building sold at \$300 per foot, the highest price yet paid for Hastings street property, except at Cambie street. Seventy men are engaged in the erection of the smelter at Van Anda. It will have a capacity of 50 tons per day, and will be in operation in about 60 days. Thomas Earle, M. P., left for Ottawa on yesterday's train.

Potatoes are \$30 a ton in Vancouver. Two carloads arrived from Ontario yesterday, but did not change the market price. Several carloads of apples and oranges have also been received, but have not affected prices.

This has been a record for fish, the demand having been enormous. There are now two bicycle clubs in Vancouver—the Vancouver and Terminal City. Mr. G. I. Wilson has been elected president of the latter. The second club sprang into existence owing to the secession of several prominent members from the original organization. There are hundreds of unattached riders and the two clubs will rival one another in securing members.

LOST WITH ALL HANDS.

Fate of a Collier From Swansea for San Francisco—Scientific Party Wrecked.

London, March 31.—A large amount of wreckage has been washed upon the Pembroke-shire coast to-day, including a ship's papers, three boats and a lifeboat, bottom upturned, marked Marchal Lanner.

The Marchal Lanner, wreckage of which was previously reported as seen along the English coast, is undoubtedly lost. It is believed now that the bark went on the Hat and Barrels rocks near Small light. She was laden with 3,000 tons of coal. She was a French bark, new, of 1,711 tons. She sailed from Swansea March 28 for San Francisco, this being practically her first voyage. Her master was Captain Lepetit.

San Francisco, March 31.—News has been received here of the loss of the steamer Stella, B. E. Brand, which sailed from here on the 26th of last month with a party of scientists sent out by the Smithsonian Institute to investigate animal and marine life in the tropics. The little vessel was commanded by Prof. A. W. Anthony and was wrecked off the coast of Lower Cal. All on board were saved, but the valuable collection of specimens gathered by the party was lost.

ALMOST IN DESPAIR.

"My wife suffered with pain and distress from an affection of the throat caused by impure blood. She was almost in despair of ever obtaining a cure, but finally procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking six bottles of this medicine she was completely cured." John Weckner, Galt, Ontario.

That distress after eating is prevented by one or two of Hood's Pills. They don't gripe.

A MAYOR'S NEW OFFICE.

Winnipeg, March 31.—J. G. Dagg, mayor of West Selkirk, has been appointed principal of St. Paul's Indian industrial school, vice Rev. Mr. Fairlie.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES of Doan's
Relieve Coughs and Colds.
"Contains no opium, or anything injurious to the system."
A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.
In boxes only—Avoid imitations.

DROWNED IN THE CHANNEL.

(Continued From Page 1.)

he remarked to the crew on the high rate of speed at which the Stella was traveling in the fog, telling them he did not consider it safe.

The Daily Mail will to-morrow publish despatches from several passengers, urging the paper to demand a thorough investigation as to whether the steamer was racing against time.

London, April 1.—The Chelbourg correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The eight passengers of the Stella who were landed here were rescued from a boat that originally contained fourteen men. The boat capsized and six were drowned. The others clung to the keel for five hours and then managed to right the boat which was half full of water."

The testimony of the passengers who have arrived here confirms the earlier accounts of the disaster, except that some deny that the boilers exploded. Hopes are still entertained that others may have been picked up. There is no indication that there were Americans on board except Mr. and Mrs. Parson.

THE WINDSOR VICTIMS.

Several Other Bodies Added to Ghastly Array of Unknown Dead.

New York, March 31.—The total known dead of the Windsor hotel fire now number 41. Of these thirty are unidentified bodies and portions of bodies at the morgue.

Body No. 30 was taken to the morgue to-night. It consists of seven small bones, entirely denuded of flesh and much charred.

New York, March 31.—Part of a body was taken out of the ruins of the Windsor hotel about one o'clock to-day. It was found near the bakeshop, and consisted of a leg bone and about ten ribs, so small that some of them looked to be the bones of an animal, perhaps a sheep. However, the police were satisfied that it was a body and the bones were put in a coffin and sent to the morgue.

The bodies found last night were today taken to the morgue and are described there as follows: Body No. 28—portion of a body, part of left foot, one long black cotton stocking; supposed the body of a female. Body No. 20—portions of a body; small fragments of bones; parts of arms and hands; no property or clothing found; no means of identification.

DOWN FROM OMINECA.

Mining Operations Now Quiet in Consequence of the Snow.

Pete Pearson, who for the past three months has been travelling through the Cassiar and Omineca districts in the interests of a Victoria company, arrived from Nanaimo on the noon train yesterday, and is registered at the Queen's. He left the Omineca country about three weeks ago. There was then considerable snow on the ground, but the weather was fine and not severe. Mining operations were suspended during the winter, the snow on the ground preventing work. Now strikes have been reported in several places, but Mr. Pearson says so far as he knows there was nothing to justify any particular excitement. When asked last night if he had struck anything rich, Mr. Pearson smiled and asked that he be not interviewed on the subject until after he had conferred with those whom he represented. He had been looking for good prospects, and it is understood found properties to his liking in the Omineca country.

He reports travel to the coast as fairly good.

CANADIAN WHEELMEN.

Brantford Will Have the Race Meet This Year—Two Vancouver Riders Reinstated.

Toronto, March 31.—(Special)—There was not the usual excitement at the annual meeting of the C. W. A. to-day, owing to the absence of contests for the offices, excepting the vice-presidency. In all 52 clubs were represented. The various reports were read and passed, and a telegram read from J. W. Prescott, chief clerk at Vancouver, extending greetings for the Pacific coast.

Louis Rubenstein, of Montreal, was elected president by acclamation, and thanked the convention. There were two candidates for the vice-presidency—J. W. Prescott, of Vancouver, and A. B. Rattray, of Montreal, Prescott being elected by a large majority, as it was felt that the West should be represented.

Guelph was the only applicant for the Ontario meet. The Dominion meet was changed from Labor Day to take place at Brantford on Dominion Day.

The membership fee was raised from 50 cents to \$1. Thomas Spain and Campbell, of Vancouver, were reinstated. The association shelved a proposal to recognize the N. C. A.'s.

THE ICE-BOUND GASPESIA.

She Drifts Near Enough to Be Spoken and Reports Shortage of Coal and Food.

Halifax, March 31.—(Special)—A despatch from Meat Cove, C. B., says the Gaspesia is still jammed in the ice off Etang du Nord beach. The shore ice is within half a mile of the steamer, and she was visited yesterday by a number of people. All the passengers and crew are in good health, but there is a shortage of coal and food.

ONTARIO'S HOT POLITICS.

Liberals Contest Monteith's Election on Ground That They Illegally Issued the Writ.

Toronto, March 31.—(Special)—A petition was filed to-day against the return of Monteith, Conservative, recently returned for South Perth by a majority of seven. Disqualification is asked, and it is also urged that the election is void on the ground that the writ was issued while the legislature was in session.

HOFENLOHE'S BIRTHDAY.

Emperor William Sends a Kind Greeting to the Chancellor.

Baden, March 31.—Emperor William has telegraphed to the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, on the occasion of the latter's birthday, as follows: "May God continue to vouchsafe health and strength to you so that your distinguished services to the long-proved to me and to our country." His Majesty added his thanks to Prince Hohenlohe in behalf of the federal princess and the nation for his self-sacrificing devotion and brilliant examples set in the performance of his duties.

WILL FIGHT BY PROXY.

Americans Will Camp at Aguinaldo's Capital and Send Natives Against Him.

While Filipinos Can Be Hired No More White Soldiers Will Be Sacrificed.

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 31.—It is said at the war department that with the capture of Malolos Gen. Otis will not make a campaign during the rainy season, nor is it believed that he will at present chase the Filipinos into the mountain fastnesses of Luzon. The officials consider it evident that all the fight that was in Aguinaldo has been whipped out of him, and it is believed he cannot hold the Filipino army together much longer.

A short rest will determine whether the Filipinos intend to keep up a guerrilla warfare, and if so, a plan is already maturing to meet any such conditions. Natives will be employed to fight the guerrillas, and the government can give them better pay and afford them better protection than Aguinaldo. If there must be guerrilla fighting during the rainy season, which will soon be upon the Philippines, the United States will not sacrifice its troops in such warfare when natives can be obtained.

Manila, March 31.—The American flag was raised over Malolos at 10 o'clock this morning. The Kansas regiment and the Montana regiment on entering the city found it deserted, the residences burning and the people retreating towards the mountains in a state of terror. The American loss was small.

It was evident the rebels for some time past had abandoned all hope of holding their capital, for the Americans found there evidences of elaborate preparations for evacuation on the railroad. Rails and ties for about a mile had been torn up and probably thrown into the river.

A few Chinamen were captured said Aguinaldo left Malolos on Wednesday. The principal citizens of Malolos, their families and goods were taken into the country over the railroad, while others departed on foot, carrying their possessions and driving cattle and other animals before them.

Most of the rebel forces were moved yesterday evening to a position east of the railroad, leaving only small bands in a strong trench in front of Malolos.

Gen. McArthur started for the capital at 7 o'clock this morning with two rapid-fire guns, flanking the track, and two guns of the Utah battery on the right and two guns of the Sixth artillery on the left, the rapid-fire continuingly.

The Kansas and Montana regiments followed Aguinaldo, while the Nebraska and Pennsylvania regiments and the Third artillery kept along to the right of the railroad.

The only effective stand made by the rebels was at Bancoo and the earthworks half a mile from Malolos, and on the right where the Nebraska regiment, as was the case yesterday, had the hardest work and suffered the greatest loss.

The first man in Malolos, followed by a group of Kansas soldiers. The Filipino flag, which was flying in the centre of the town, was hauled down by some men of the Montana regiment, who triumphantly raised their own flag.

From the columns of smoke arising in the city it seemed as if the whole place was ablaze. It turned out, however, that only the presidential government building and a few small buildings had been set on fire by the rebels before they evacuated the place.

From reports received by American officers from prisoners and others, it is believed the rebel army is constantly losing its strength, and although the enemy may make one or two more stands the capture of Aguinaldo will degenerate, perhaps in a month, to a few hundred, who may continue waging guerrilla warfare in the mountains.

The American troops behaved splendidly. They advanced steadily against successive lines of trenches, through the woods and jungle, and suffered from the frightful heat. The American volunteers were also handicapped in the fighting by the fact that their Springfield rifles are shorter in range than the Mauser rifles used by the natives.

Under the circumstances the steady advance of the American troops was really a remarkable achievement, but the most noteworthy feature of this onward sweep of the Americans is the patience and endurance of the private soldiers. They never hesitated to plunge against any kind of difficult country against any number of the enemy and face positions of entirely unknown strength.

This afternoon the victorious American army is feasting on coconuts and bananas and enjoying a well-earned rest, while the hospital train is carrying the wounded back to Manila.

San Francisco, March 31.—The transport steamer Charles Nelson was sailed for Manila with 900 tons of freight, equally divided between the commissary and quartermasters' departments. The Nelson carried a large number of coffins, in which the bodies of American soldiers will be brought back to this city.

Manila, March 31.—Recently issued circular of the Republic of the Philippines, Aguinaldo's official organ, contained a proclamation to the effect that certain parties are raiding northern towns and ordering the same to join the Filipino army immediately, or take the consequence when Aguinaldo shall have finished the Americans. This is construed as meaning Maca Holas, the governor of five northern provinces, who is unfriendly to Aguinaldo. It is undoubtedly cut off on the road beyond San Fernando.

The Republic of the Philippines on March 22 published an extra edition containing a statement to the effect that Americans had attacked the inhabitants of Pasig, that many were killed and a majority of the remainder wounded, while 180 of them were taken prisoners.

A second paragraph in the same editorial asserted that Americans had violated three hundred of the Philippine women, and called upon the natives to defend their honor with their lives against the oppressors who spared neither age, sex nor condition, murdering whole families in cold blooded revenge.

The American steamer Roanoke recently picked up a native boat containing a dozen Spanish prisoners who had been rescued from the hands of the Filipinos. The boat had been in the water for nearly three days and had neither food nor water. They reported that prisoners expected to be killed when the Americans advanced, but knew nothing of the fate of those in the southern towns.

SMOOTHING SAMOAN AFFAIR.

German Government Proposes Reference to a Joint High Commission.

Washington, March 31.—A modus vivendi for the settlement of the Samoan troubles has been proposed, and is now under favorable consideration by the three governments concerned. It contemplates the creation of a joint high commission, consisting of one member from each country, to pass upon the recent clash of authority and resulting disorder. The proposition, it is understood, was put forward by Germany, and is the second one submitted for a settlement of the entire question.

The first proposition was that the United States and Great Britain join with Germany in removing all the officials now serving in Samoa through whom the troubles had arisen. To this the United States and Great Britain replied that as their officials were regarded as having done no wrong it could not be conceded that they should be withdrawn and thus discredited.

Now the new proposition is presented, to leave the whole question to high commissioners from each government, the high commission to have supreme authority in reaching a settlement. This would suspend, for the time being, the authority of the present officials in Samoa so far as the recent difficulty is concerned, and leave the settlement to an entirely new body free from prejudice, and with such a standing as to be added weight to its findings. It would be temporary in character, not suspending or varying the Berlin treaty, except for the special purpose, and for that reason would come under the general designation of a modus vivendi.

The treaty itself contemplates this special arrangement, as it provides in section 1, article VIII, that any special amendment may be adopted by the consent of the three powers with the adherence of Samoa. Up to the present time, no final acceptance has been given, either by the United States or Great Britain, but in view of the troubles reported within the last ten days, all parties seem much inclined to accept this as affording at least some prospects of success.

This is borne out by today's cable advice from Berlin referring to the favorable acceptance of the last proposition. The cable gives no hint of the specific proposition, but it is on the lines above laid down.

Berlin, March 31.—The German press having strongly intimated that Mr. White and the American government have lost faith with them recently assured the German government that conciliatory instructions had been cabled to Admiral Kautz, Mr. White has deemed it advisable to denounce this as a libel and as untrue, adding that neither the Washington authorities nor he knew anything of the Samoan bombardment sooner than the German government.

Washington, March 31.—A joint high commission to settle the entire Samoan trouble has been practically agreed upon by the United States, British and German governments. The new plan has been fully gone over by Secretary Hay and the British and German ambassadors here and its essential details worked out. The objection is no longer represented by one member on the commission. It is to have practically unlimited authority without the necessity of referring the decisions back to the several governments for approval. It is felt that by conferring such complete and final authority on the high commission, the danger will be obviated of any further deadlocks and delays.

One important provision under consideration is that King Oscar of Norway and Sweden be the umpire in case the three high commissioners should fail to reach a determination.

PONTON'S DAMAGE SUIT.

Dropped Because Judge Would Not Postpone It Until After the Robbery Trial.

Cobourg, March 31.—(Special)—W. H. Ponton's suit against the Dominion Bank for \$50,000 damages on account of the charge of robbery preferred against him by the bank, came up yesterday before Judge Street. Ponton had tried to get the hearing of the suit postponed until his trial on the charge of robbing the bank is over, but the court had refused to postpone the trial. Ponton's counsel appealed against this decision, and it was expected this would of itself have had the effect of postponing the civil suit. Judge Street decided, however, to go on. There was much excitement over the matter, but Ponton's counsel dropped the case, offering no evidence and no explanation.

NIAGARA ROCK FALLS.

One Hundred Thousand Tons from the Cliff Near Whirlpool Rapids.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., March 31.—This morning about five o'clock a great mass of rock, estimated to weigh over 100,000 tons, fell from the cliff on the south side of the whirlpool elevator and plunged down on to the Gorge road tracks and the buildings at the foot of the elevator shaft. These buildings had just been repaired owing to the fall of the old elevator shaft a few weeks ago, and this morning they were again being crushed by the falling mass of rock. A portion of the lower part of the elevator shaft was also torn away.

One large boulder weighing many tons rests on the Gorge road tracks while between it and the cliff there is a mountainous mass of shale torn from the cliff by the huge limestone boulder. At the base of the bluff there are immense cracks, gradually breaking up the rock from the cliff and probably it will fall before many hours, the seam having opened up about three inches since early morning. This rock is many feet wide, long and thick and weighs hundreds of tons.

When it makes the plunge, it will fall on the Gorge road, which is not in operation. The cars of the elevator are not running.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION RECOMMEND DR. A. W. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Dr. C. M. Harlan, writing in the American Journal of Health, February 10th, says:—"Among the proprietary medicines deserving recognition is Dr. Chase's Ointment as a remedy for piles, eczematous skin eruptions of all kinds, for which it has been used with marked success. It has effected remarkable cures in many obstinate cases which seem to baffle the skillful medical attendant."

TIME TO CLOSE.

Toronto, March 31.—The Ontario legislature closed at seven o'clock this morning, having been in session continuously since eleven o'clock yesterday.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

HICKMAN TIE Hardware Co.,
-LIMITED-
Importers of...
Iron, Steel, Hardware, Pipe Fittings, Cutlery,
MINING and MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.
Miners going to Klondike and Atlin Gold Fields should call and inspect our stock of Tools, etc.
32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C., Tel. 59.
P. O. DRAWER 613.

CUBANS' FOOLISHNESS.

While They Hesitate to Take Three Million Gilt It May Be Withdrawn.

President McKinley Declines to Discuss the Matter With Native Delegates.

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 31.—The delegates from the Cuban assembly, Messrs. Villalon and Hevia, called informally at the state department to-day and had a long conversation with Secretary Hay. The affairs in Cuba were freely discussed, and the delegates presented the resolution of the Cuban assembly. Secretary Hay assured the delegates that the United States government would not increase the amount to pay the Cuban army above the three million dollars already sent to Cuba. He said that such a course would not be further considered. He would not consent to any scheme for raising money by the Cuban assembly to pay the Cuban troops. Later the secretary mentioned the call to President McKinley, and the President informed him that there would be no other or further answer to the delegation than had already been given by the secretary.

Havana, March 30.—Governor-General Brooke has almost made up his mind to send the \$3,000,000 back to the United States if the Cuban military assembly does not give up the army rolls. "You may as well do so and not trifle much longer," said Secretary Alger, when discussing the matter two days ago in conference with Gen. Brooke and Gen. Gomez. The latter said that such a course would serve the assembly right. The impression is spreading that the Governor-General may return the money to Washington, and it is stirring up fresh feeling against the assembly.

Gen. Ernst called upon the Cuban general, Rafael Portuondo, chairman of the executive of the assembly, three days ago and asked for the rolls. "Do you come from Gen. Brooke?" asked Portuondo.

"Yes," replied Gen. Ernst. "Officially or unofficially?" "I come unofficially," answered the American officer.

"Then I cannot give them up," retorted Portuondo. "I can only do so on official recognition."

A file of United States troops would be sent to take the rolls if the military administration knew exactly where they were, but there is a feeling that a mistake might be made and the administration placed in the light of over-anxiety and possibly laughed at.

In the course of a conversation with an old friend from San Domingo to-day Gen. Gomez said:

"I am ready to go home. I am tired of this jangle with the assembly. I have learned something about these people which I did not know before. They are ungrateful people. They do not appreciate what the United States government is doing for them—a service in which I am assisting. The assembly commissioners have run off again to the United States to beg for money, while I, who have a wife in San Domingo, have not money enough to bring her home. But there I have a house and might be sure of enough to live on. I am old and tired and I feel like going back."

The organization of the so-called Cuban national party is proceeding. Meetings are held nightly, and to-day the promoters issued a manifesto to the people of Havana, calling upon them to unite their efforts to organize ward committees, with a view of disseminating information preparatory to a national convention. This movement, it is said, is due to the approaching elections, but it has already developed a split in the eastern districts, where the Cuban federalists have organized to promote a republic. The latter undertaking is not recognized here. In Havana the national party finds its opponent in the Liga Patriótica, an outgrowth of the recently dissolved Junta Patriótica, which is working along the same general lines. These disconnected efforts to establish a national party are regretted by the best Cuban element, as ultimate disaster is clearly foreseen.

JEWELRY.

Watches, Clocks and Silverware.

Can be bought at Stoddard's at prices (con sidering quality) quite below the Eastern houses advertise their goods. The customer in buying here will save freight. Get if the goods are found not satisfactory can obtain an exchange easily, than sending goods back to Toronto, etc.

FEW OF OUR PRICES.

Waltham Watches from.....\$ 5.00
Elgin Watches from.....\$ 6.00
In Solid Silver Cases.....\$ 8.00
Ladies' Solid Gold Watches from.....\$ 18.00
JEWELRY AT SIMILAR REDUCTIONS.
Diamond set in Solid Gold Scarf Pins from.....\$ 2.00
Solid Gold Rings from.....\$ 1.00
The Handsomest Lady's Gold Ring ever sold for.....\$ 2.00

STODDARD JEWELRY STORE,

68-69 YATES STREET.

Cash purchaser of Nugget Gold to any amount.

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION, OF B. C.

(Temporarily organized in August, 1898.)
In defence of Provincial Autonomy, ruthlessly invaded by Thomas R. Hughes, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and further to guard the rights and liberties of the people against mis-government.
A constitutional, and not a party or political organization.

Presided, R. F. EVANS, Secretary.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge, A.O.U.W. hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday, J. G. Taylor, secretary.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE—2nd and 4th Monday in A.O.U.W. hall. Englishmen welcome.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash. No Charge Less Than 25 Cents.

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms; also housekeeping rooms, single or en suite. Apply 59 Pandora street.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, single, en suite or unfurnished, 10 Douglas street.

TO LET—Two well furnished bedrooms, with bath adjoining; breakfast optional, 144 Menzies street, near Dallas road, m29

TWO GENTLEMEN can have rooms and board in a delightful residence near Beacon Hill, all requirements. Address Y. G., this office. m12

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite, 182 Fort street. m28

FOR SALE.

SWEET LILY OF THE VALLEY, Mure-shal Seed, Globe de Dijon and other roses; Carnations, Dahlias, Hyacinths, in pots—Lelagumms, Genista, Spirea, Chieriaris, Begonias, Calceolae, Gloxinia, mental Shrubs. For the border—Lilacs, Japan roses, Gloriosa Gillardii, Tree Hydrangea, Flaming Poppies, Gysophylla, Camellias, etc. For the garden—Inver-tish Nursery, Park road. Telephone 578.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—Bicycles. Apply Osborne saloon, Pandora and Blanchard streets. Professor King.

STANCH HORSE FOR SALE—Accustomed to harness and saddle; has done packing. Call at 57 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—Seven horses, two lumber wagons and two hacks. At 219 Yates street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A useful horse; works single or double. A light delivery wagon. Owner going N. eth. 247 Yates street.

CORDWOOD AND CEDAR POSTS for sale, Apply Eden, F. H. Bay.

FOR SALE—Four splendid building lots in one block, with three frontages; less than twenty minutes' walk from post office, and five minutes by train; beautiful soil; well watered, etc. \$1,600; cost, \$1,000; that. Address T. J. W., Colonist office. m20

KEPT THE HOLIDAY.

Shipping Houses Closed and the Wharves Almost Deserted Yesterday.

Star Yard Passes Into New Hands—American Government Looking for a Steamer.

It was not a noisy day on the waterfront yesterday. The holiday saw every business house on Wharf street closed and hardly a truck or dray on the wharves. There were few steamers moving and the only animation noticeable during the afternoon on the street or landings was when the City of Kingston and Charnier arrived. At the outer wharves there was a little more stir. The Lorne arrived during the morning, having been out at the Cape seeking but without finding anything; the Roche Harbor brought in a scow load of lime for transportation on the Warrimoo, sailing for the Southern Pacific on Thursday and the Siam dropped anchor in the offing to make some repairs to her machinery. She was bound for the port of Seattle and passed by Victoria but a few miles when something got out of order in the engine room.

ANOTHER CHANGE.

Within the last few days the Star shipyard at the head of the harbor has passed into new hands and the ways will now be equipped with modern machinery. A big boiler was yesterday rolled into the yard and work will be commenced immediately on the construction of a 250 foot cradle that will accommodate vessels up to the size of 250 tons. The handling of craft by the machinery will be exactly the same as is done in the Turpin yard and the Esquimalt marine railway.

WANT A STEAMER.

The United States government are endeavoring to purchase a light draft steamer to be used in exploring the streams of Alaska. A representative of the government, Mr. E. B. Leddy, was here a few days ago inspecting some of the steamers lying idle in the harbor. He also visited Vancouver and the Fraser river.

SHANGHAIED FROM CALLAO.

John H. Abel, formerly a sailor, told Capt. Willard at police headquarters yesterday morning, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, that he had been shanghaied from the battleship Iowa at Callao, but that he would like to surrender himself as a deserter in order to be returned to his ship. Capt. Willard smiled sarcastically and told him to consult District Attorney Gay. Mr. Gay is out of the city. Abel is about twenty-one years old. He says he was on the Iowa for four years. While the battleship was at Callao, Peru, on March 2, he went ashore for a "jolly good time." He was enticed, he says, into a sailor's boarding house, conducted by a man named Aleck, and given "knock out drops." The next thing he knew he was on the Italian bark Altair bound for Vancouver, B.C. The Altair arrived at her destination March 4. Abel says the captain refused to pay him his wages until he returned to Callao. Abel says he beat his way to Deming, B.C., and obtained work in a sawmill. He wrote to Capt. Terry, of the Iowa, and explained his troubles. He had a letter supposed to be written by Capt. Terry, advising him to give himself up as a deserter. Abel says he is anxious to get back to the Iowa.

MARINE NOTES.

The Quadra has returned from visiting the northern lighthouses after an uneventful trip lasting eleven days. The Chilean ship Temuco, the vessel bringing nitrate for the Victoria Chemical Works from Iquique, has resumed her voyage, having left San Francisco last Sunday. Up to last evening 37 passengers were booked in the Victoria office for the Cottage City, which sails for the North early this morning.

Two westerners have patented an improvement in ice tongs by which the prongs are made to grip the cake more securely, the handle being shaped like an inverted U, with the tongs pivoted at the ends, a sliding member inside the handle being raised to pull the tongs apart and release the ice.—Chicago News.

MR. W. DUNN'S CASE

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure Another Dundas Man.

He Was Afflicted With Rheumatism for Six Years. All Efforts Failed to Relieve or Cure Till He Took Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dundas, March 31.—"Gentlemen," remarked Mr. William Dunn, a well known telephone lineman, to a group of his fellow-workmen, "gentlemen, I have suffered untold agony from Rheumatism during the past twelve months. A person who has not felt the pangs of this painful malady cannot conceive the torture it inflicts upon its victims. I could get nothing to give me relief, although I doctored constantly and took various remedies.

"Then I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills and almost immediately a decided change for the better took place. I used altogether three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and am happy to say that I am thoroughly cured. You may talk of doctors and their medicines, but give me Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Mr. Dunn's remarks are in line with the publicly expressed assertions of thousands of other grateful men and women, who have been cured of Rheumatism by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Rheumatism is caused by Uric Acid in the blood. Uric Acid is left in the blood by diseased kidneys, which are unable to filter it out. The only way to cure Rheumatism is to remove the Uric Acid. The only way this can be done is by the Kidney Pills. The kidneys cannot do it unless they are strong and healthy.

Dodd's Kidney Pills make the Kidneys strong and healthy—make them do their work properly by making them able to do it.

There can be no Uric Acid in your blood if you use Dodd's Kidney Pills. That is a fact that cannot be disputed. It follows then that you cannot possibly have Rheumatism if you use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Try them and be convinced.

Spring Millinery Opening on Tuesday, Wednesday, and following days at The Sterling, 88 Yates St.

WILL SAIL TO-DAY.

H. M. S. Imperieuse Bids Farewell to Esquimalt at 11 O'Clock.

To-day at 11 o'clock H. M. S. Imperieuse, flagship of Rear Admiral Palliser, will leave Esquimalt for England. She will make the trip in easy stages, being bound to reach Plymouth on or about August 11. Visits will be made at all the British coaling stations en route, and for this reason Aspinwall is not expected to be seen in less than 23 days. The leave taking of the flagship will be an interesting event in Esquimalt. At the hour mentioned there will be a great din of guns and the band of the ship will be heard in some of its most stirring music. The Phaeton, it is expected, will accompany the flagship out of the harbor and will then proceed to Comox for target practice, giving her farewell salutes in the Straits.

There have been few social functions marking the departure of the big warship. Among these events was a banquet given by the senior officers of the fleet aboard the Imperieuse on Thursday evening. When the Imperieuse sails the flagship flag will be hoisted on the Amphibia, where it will remain until the Warspite's arrival in mid-July.

PERSONAL.

E. Brammer, manager of the British Columbia Auer Light Co., of Vancouver, is here on a visit.

O. B. Loomis, of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, is a guest at the Hotel Victoria.

Max Leiser returned last evening from the Mainland.

C. E. Jones was a passenger inward on the Charnier last evening.

C. B. Sword came over from the Mainland yesterday.

J. J. Shalloss returned yesterday from the Mainland.

J. H. Boves was among the Charnier's inbound passengers last evening.

H. Maitland-Kersey returned last evening from a visit to Seattle.

E. J. Coyle, district passenger agent of the C. P. R., John Boyd and C. B. Macneil, of Vancouver, are guests at the Driad.

C. J. Kershaw and J. B. Dishart, of Tacoma, are guests at the Driad.

James Dunsinuir, Mrs. Dunsinuir and Miss Dunsinuir left yesterday on a visit to Eastern cities.

Dyspepsia in its worst form will yield to the use of Carter's Little Liver Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

HALF MILLION BURNED.

San Francisco Paper Box Factory and Printing Office Suffer.

San Francisco, March 31.—A fire which started to-night in the engine-room of the Pacific Fielding paper box factory at 14 and 16 Tremont street, spread to the adjoining five story building, occupied by Miller, Sloss & Scott, wholesale hardware dealers, totally destroying the factory and gutting the hardware warehouse.

The printing office of Hicks & Co., at 21 First street, was also damaged by fire and water.

The loss will probably amount to half a million dollars. Miller, Sloss & Scott estimate their loss at that amount, but the sum quoted will probably cover all the losses.

MONEY FOR TRAPS.

Seven Hundred Thousand in All Said to Have Changed Hands.

Fairhaven, March 30.—The Pacific American Fish Company paid to-day through the Graves and Backus bank of Whistler, most of the \$550,000 contracted to be paid to-morrow to the owners of the forty-six traps, and two canisters lately purchased by the company.

The money was paid in advance to hasten the preparations for the season's work. The remainder will be paid to-morrow. This is the second installment to the trap-owners. The total amounts they received aggregate over \$700,000.

THE OLD MAHOAGNY DISEASE.

It Begins With a Chest of Drawers and Makes Trouble for Families.

"A friend of mine who has been too busy with the problem of ways and means to pay much attention to the adornment of his house, asked me yesterday to select for him a good piece of colonial mahogany, as he wanted to have one piece in his house, and I declined to do so until I had explained to him the cost," said a scenic artist to a New York Sun reporter, whose house is one of the show places in a town near New York. "I knew that his furniture was oak and upholstered stuff, and that just so sure as he placed with it a good sample of old mahogany his troubles would begin. The mahogany would kill his oak. In course of time would mean the refurnishing of his house."

"This was a case of ignorance being bliss, and I did not propose to upset his household. I have seen the old-mahogany disease work its way into many households, and in many cases the results have been disastrous. Talk about having a mortgage on your house, why that is nothing compared to the annoyance of finding that you have a lot of modern oak furniture on your hands, too good to be thrown away when you have once begun to collect old pieces. It has taken me nearly ten years to live down a collection of oak furniture which I made in St. Louis, and which has hung over me like the shadow of a great sorrow."

He is boarding in St. Louis and doing work on a big production when my wife and I decided that we didn't like boarding and that we would try housekeeping. I had no time to spend in looking for a house, so we took the first one that we could find. We spent just one afternoon in furnishing it completely, dishes, draperies, rugs, carpets, and an outfit of very new oak furniture. The result was just what might have been expected. Our house looked like a Grand Rapids show-room. We moved to New York, leaving behind as much of our oak furniture as we could, but when we got settled here we found around us a lot of it which was too good to give away and which we could not sell.

"I had picked up by this time a few old pieces of mahogany, and the more I studied them the more I despised my oak. Then I built my house, and I was forced to move some of these pieces into it. I have been crowding them out by degrees ever since, however, and now I haven't got one modern oak piece left. In the meantime I have watched friends struggle with their modern furniture after they had picked up an old piece or two, and their troubles have been like mine. When my friend asked me yesterday to select an old piece for him I told him what I have told you, and I said that if after thinking it over for a week he still wanted to make the plunge I would help him. He will probably want to

Two-Thirds of Life are Spent in Hesitating and the Other Third in Repenting

If you have been hesitating, order a Pound of Blue Label

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

right away, and you will repent that you hesitated so long. It's the ideal conception of all that's pure, delicious and healthful in tea.

SEALED LEAD PACKETS ONLY

40c, 50c, 60c

A MAGNANIMOUS EMPEROR.

Czar of All the Russias Sends Letter of Thanks to the Press.

London, March 31.—The Russian embassy here has sent to the press a message from the Czar, which is probably the first communication that an Emperor of Russia has even addressed to foreigners. The message is as follows:

"Numberless expressions of gratitude have reached the Emperor of Russia from all countries for the initiative which his Imperial Highness has magnanimously taken with a view of alleviating the heavy burden cast by the present armaments. The Emperor has commended his ambassadors to convey his Majesty's thanks to all who either in addresses, letters, telegrams, or any other way have expressed their adhesion to his humanitarian work."

The flesh of alligators tastes very like veal, and is regarded as a delicacy by many people in India.

WHY?

We are constantly asked "Why do you advertise? Everyone knows Dr. Humphrey's, everyone knows it." We answer by asking, do YOU use "Seventy-Seven"? No! Then you haven't a saving knowledge of it, that's why.

KNOWING about "77" for Colds and Grip does not benefit you, and incidentally, until you try it.

"77"

Dr. Humphrey's Famous Specific "breaks up" Colds that "hang on." Knocks out the Grip, Stops Lingering Coughs, Checks Influenza, Soothes the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Cures all kinds of

COLDS

At druggists or sent prepaid; 25c. and \$1.

HUMPHREY'S BOOK SENT FREE.

Humphrey's Med. Co., cor. William and John streets, New York. Be sure to get

C.P.N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

Dyea Skagway Wrangel

As follows, viz:

"DANUBE" April 5, 19
"TEES" - April 12, 26

And from Vancouver at 12 noon, on following days.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 61 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

FOR VICTORIA

THE BRITISH BARK
WATERLOO
(1976 Tons Register.)

From London and Liverpool, will receive general cargo for this port at 20s. per ton. She will close on the following dates:

LONDON: 15th April
LIVERPOOL: 15th May

and put to sea immediately thereafter.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., Agents.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

A
SAD
HOME

The home is sad, the flags are at half-mast. A good man has gone to his long home. Was he wise as well as good? That question is answered by the amount of his insurance. If he had a policy in the

Canadian Order of Foresters

for \$500, \$1000, \$1500 or \$2000 his widow and children or relations are sure of that amount, debt-free and absolute. And the price of protection is so cheap in this best of Canadian Societies that one never misses the little money that makes the loved ones safe.

For further particulars, enquire of any of the Officers or Members of the Order, or address

R. ELLIOTT, THOS. WHITE,
H. C. R. Rogers, High Secy, Brantford

ERNEST GARTWIG, S. O., Brantford.

Canadian Pac. Navigation Co. Ltd

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 40—Taking Effect February 1st, 1899.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 o'clock. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island—Sunday at 2 o'clock Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2, going east Monday. For Plummer Pass—Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria—Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plummer Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th, each month, at 8 o'clock.

KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave weekly for Wrangell, Juneau, Dyea and Skagway.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.
Str. Queen City leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Qualicum and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON,
General Freight Agent.

C. S. BAXTER,
Passenger Agent.

Canadian Pacific RAILWAY

AND

SOO PACIFIC LINE

The Most Direct Route to all points East and South East

Through Palace and Tourist Sleeping Cars to

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, TORONTO, MONTREAL AND BOSTON

Without Change

Tickets to and from all points in Europe

For rates, folders and all information, call on or address

B. W. GREER, Agent, Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

Steamship Tickets

To and from

EUROPE VIA

St. John, Boston, Halifax, New York.

And All Lines.

For all information as to sailings Rates, Etc., apply to

B. W. GREER, Cor. Gov't and Fort Streets

Atlin Gold Fields

STEEL STEAMSHIP

AMUR

Leaves Porters' Wharf

Tuesday, April 4th,

...FOR...

SKAGWAY, JUNEAU, DYEY, WRANGLER

and Way Ports.

For freight and passenger rates apply

Bennett Lake & Klondike Nav. Co.

39 Government St., Victoria.

S.S. CUTCH

will sail to

Alert Bay, Rivers Inlet, Skeena River, Juneau, Skagway and way ports

ON MARCH 24th 1899 at 6 p.m.

from Porters' Wharf

For Rates and particulars, apply

[at wharf.]

THE

White Pass and Yukon Route

The Pacific & Arctic R'y & Navigation Co.
British Columbia Yukon Railway Co.

From Skaguay, Alaska, to the Summit of White Pass In a comfortable Railway Train.

D. D. Jones has been appointed Customs Agent for the White Pass and Yukon Route in Alaska and British Columbia. He will make his headquarters at Skaguay. The appointment is made that patrons of the White Pass and Yukon Route will not be subject to troublesome delays or excessive duties.

150 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE
INVESTIGATE FULLY DO NOT BE MISLED

We Guarantee Delivery at Lake Bennett or Atlin City.
Goods Shipped Through in Bond.

SKAGWAY IS THE GATEWAY

-- TO --

YUKON, KLONDIKE and ATLIN

For Rates Apply to

Commercial Agent, J. H. GREER, 16 Trowance Avenue, Victoria, or L. H. GRAY, General Traffic Manager, Dexter Horton Building, Seattle, Washington.

Send two cents in stamps to any of our agents for our new map of the Atlin

THE CHILKOOT PASS ROUTE

Chilkoot Railroad and Transport Company
Alaska Railway and Transportation Company
Dyea-Klondike Transportation Company

Operating a System of Aerial Tramways between Dyea and Crater Lake

These Tramways did three-fourths of the business last year and will do four-fifths of it this year.

Old : Yukoners : Employ : This : Route : Almost : Exclusively

Wise men will investigate the routes and conditions before committing their freight to any particular trail. Our facilities enable us to give a cheaper and more expeditious service than any other route. We shall give both, as will be demonstrated upon application.

THE CHILKOOT PASS ROUTE is a UNITED STATES BONDED CARRIER. No Extra Expense for Bonding. No Trouble. No Delays. For rates and full particulars apply to

Dodwell & Co. Ltd., R. P. Rithet & Co. Ltd. Can. Pac. Nav. Co. Ltd.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
The company's elegant steamships Queen, Walla Walla and Umatilla, carrying H.B.M. mails, leave

VICTORIA, B. C., 8 p.m., Mar. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Apr. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, May 4, and every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer Cottage City will call at Victoria, B. C., p.m. Mar. 1, 16, 31, Apr. 15, 30, for passengers and freight.

For further information obtain folder. The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, Victoria, B. C.

J. F. TROWBRIDGE, Puget Sound Supt., Ocean Dock, Seattle.

GOODALL, PEIRKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

VICTORIA AND TEXADA ISLAND

Steamer
GLAYOQUOT

will leave

Victoria for Nanaimo.....Thursday 6 a.m.
Nanaimo for Texada.....Friday 7 a.m.
Texada for Nanaimo.....Saturday 7 a.m.
Nanaimo for Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.

Calling at way ports.
Every Wednesday at 7 a.m. for Sooke and return same day.

For rates apply on board, or at Porters' wharf.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government street, Victoria, B.C.
Leave daily for Seattle. Arrive daily.

8:00 p.m. CITY OF KINGSTON. 4:15 p.m. Connecting at Seattle with Overland Flyer.

J. H. ROGERS, Agent.

Washington & Alaska S.S. Co

LIGHTNING EXPRESS to DYEY and SKAGWAY in 60 Hours.

STEAMSHIP

"City of Seattle"

—SAILS FOR—

Dyea and Skagway

The Colonist.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1899.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 47 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

Advertisers.

In making contracts for space for the year 1899, should consider the question from a business standpoint entirely. The value of an advertising medium is generally based upon extent of circulation, but with this experts in the business always associate the character of the publication and the class of readers. So far as Victoria is concerned, the Colonist is possessed of all these requisites. Its circulation in Victoria and suburbs is double that of any other paper, while its merits as a high-class newspaper are attested to by the fact that it is daily read in almost every home in the city. The carriers of the Colonist place it every morning at the doors of more than double the number of citizens than is the case with any other paper circulated in Victoria. Besides this, it is circulated on the streets, on steamers and trains, in Vancouver and Nanaimo, and all other Coast points reached daily, the morning of issue. This is a value given by no other publication. The advantage to the advertiser of any class of goods, or engaged in any calling requiring the attention of the public is, therefore, plainly to be seen. It is almost unnecessary to add that in the Colonist the advertiser secures the very best value obtainable, and should arrange for his advertising in its columns.

THE YUKON CHARGES.

While regretting that circumstances justified the extraordinary charges made in the House of Commons by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, we applaud the courage called for in taking such ground in so public a manner. It is not too much to say that Sir Hibbert has taken his political reputation in his hands when he presents to parliament such a terrible indictment. He must be very confident of his ability to make his allegations good. The statement regarding Major Walsh's moral conduct is not new to the Colonist. It has been reported to this paper on more than one occasion by persons of good repute; but as none of our informants were prepared, for reasons which can be discovered without much ingenuity, to assume the responsibility of associating their names with their statements, we refrained from making any reference to the matter. We assume that Sir Hibbert has possessed himself of ample evidence to make good what he has said. It is a very serious matter. That a federal officer, occupying virtually the position of governor of the Yukon, should so conduct himself is highly discreditable, and while it may be said that the Minister of the Interior could not be supposed to watch the morals of the employees of the department, it is nevertheless true that he must be held accountable to the public for having placed such a man in office.

It is certainly a matter of surprise, as Sir Hibbert said, that the government took no steps towards a thorough investigation of the Yukon scandals, but have left them in such a condition that they are certain to form a subject of bitter debate during the present session. The Colonist pointed out long ago that the instructions to Mr. Ogilvie to make an investigation came too late to be of any special service either in punishing the guilty or in removing suspicion from the innocent.

The issuance of liquor permits is a matter that has been a prolific source of complaint, and the charges of favoritism in regard to mining locations and transportation have been very numerous. The conduct of Mr. Wade has been the subject of the gravest possible criticism and the official crookedness in connection with the Gold Commissioner's office has already been related time and time again. In view of the seriousness, frequency and authoritative character of the charges made, the failure of the government to institute a probing inquiry cannot be explained away. It is not sufficient for Mr. Sifton to ask people to prefer charges. He knows, or he ought to know, that private individuals are not inclined to constitute themselves informers. He knows, or he ought to know, that there is a certain degree of risk in preferring charges against officials, in a community where such important interests are at the mercy of the officials as in the Yukon. Under these circumstances the duty of the Minister was to have directed an independent investigation, not into specific charges made, but into the whole administration of the Yukon. If he had done this, doubtless much more would have come to light than will ever be ascertained now. Sir Hibbert having taken the matter up will doubtless not allow it to rest where it is, although there is not much that he can do with a government majority against him, except to appeal to the bar of public opinion.

Some reference must be made to the Postmaster-General's very extraordinary statement that mail communication with the Yukon had been regular. As we do not feel like questioning Mr. Mulock's veracity, we shall have to be content with saying that he is the most misinformed man on the American continent in regard to the Yukon mails. The instances that could be cited to show everything said by Sir Hibbert on this point to fall very far short of the full truth are innumerable. There never was anything worse than the so-called mail accommodation of the Yukon. The Colonist has not been specially desirous of magnifying official misdoings in that

country, for it has appreciated very fully the difficulties to be contended with. But it has found itself compelled very frequently to point out how scandalously incompetent was the postal management of the northern country. There could have been nothing worse, except a refusal to provide any sort of accommodation at all, and in some respects that provided was worse than none, for it led to no end of disappointments and losses.

ARCHITECTURE IN VICTORIA.

The Canadian Architect and Builder has an article on Victoria, from which we reproduce some extracts. In so doing we wish to premise that it is difficult to understand why a person, writing from the standpoint of an architect, feels called upon to deal in the language of gross exaggeration. The article opens as follows:

On first entering Victoria, the visitor is not very favorably impressed, for should he arrive on an ocean steamer he is landed at the outer wharf, nearly two miles from the centre of the town, and is hurried along in his cab past the chemical works, flour mills, lumber mills, etc., that line the banks of the harbor hereabouts; he catches a fleeting glimpse of the provincial government buildings, which are on his right, as James Bay bridge comes into sight on his left front, with its unsavory adjunct, the reclamation. Very slowly and cautiously he is driven across the dilapidated old bridge, which is in the last stages of decline, thence a jump over the worn-out macadam of Government street to his hotel. Should our traveller arrive coastwise from Puget Sound ports or from Vancouver, he is discharged (that is the most suitable term) on a dirty wharf crowded with a rather tumble-down lot of buildings, and picks his way up the steep outlet to fall into the hands of a yelling mob of hotel and cab tents. To reach Government street he turns abruptly into Bastion street, passes the positively hideous court house, and so on to his destination.

This is hardly fair. The road from the outer wharf is not nearly as much calculated to create an unfavorable impression as the writer says. James Bay bridge is not dilapidated. We do not feel called upon to deny the statement about the depressing effect of the inner wharves upon a visitor, and have frequently insisted that Bastion street ought to be improved. Neither will we attempt to defend the court house from an architectural point of view, but surely it is unfair to say that it gives a visitor an unfavorable impression of the city. The following paragraph is also a gross exaggeration:

We refrain from giving his (the visitor's) criticisms of the variegated sidewalks, with their playful habit of suddenly letting the wayfarer down a foot or two when he steps on the loose end of a plank—the other end jumping up at him in an alarmingly threatening manner; neither do we judge it wise to repeat his vitriolic comments on the spikes which "stab" his toes and threaten to trip him up.

Speaking of the buildings throughout the city, the writer says the first to give relief from "the prevailing mediocrity" is the Bank of Montreal, which he finds "a well-handled little piece of English Renaissance in its modern interpretation." The Five Sisters' block, he says, shows "refined detail throughout, marred by its execution in painted metal." The Bank of British Columbia is described as "not lacking a certain dignity, but rendered trivial by its overload of cement and metal ornament, some of which is flimsy." The Bank of British North America is mentioned as quaint and free from tawdriness. We protest that the following is worse than absurd:

The Board of Trade building and the new home of the Colonist newspaper are attempts in that species of American architecture which is described by the ambitious reporter as "that splendid block" or "that handsome structure," both having much of the swaggering, braggadocio, painted sand, galvanized iron, rock-faced stone and tuck-pointed brick genus of features, which may be more but generally are less original and cannot be deemed architectural.

Hitherto we had supposed that these two buildings were rather modest structures, capacious but not pretentious. The following will be read with interest and some difference of opinion:

The new post office and custom house occupies a fine sight commanding the approach to Government street from the James Bay bridge, and is a big solid mass of stone-work, three stories in height, with a great mansard roof. The whole is bold in appearance, designed in characterless version of modern French Renaissance, but very coarse in detail and untidy in color. The post office is a paralleled ceiling heavy in effect and certainly not beautiful; the screens are quite ugly, and the upper portions filled with a vulgar sort of stock pattern description of stained glass, contrasting strangely with the huge radiators, built of stacks of unconspicuously utilitarian iron pipes, gorgeously arrayed in gold paint. The building as a whole is a fair type of American government official architecture, and causes one to deeply regret that this sort of work is not offered to public competition with assessors of known ability and undoubted professional standing, in the manner now commonly adopted by public bodies in the Old Country, to the great gain of the British public and of architecture.

Weller Bros.' new building is unpretentious and "distinctly refreshing," and the Driad Hotel as not entitled to recognition from an architectural point of view. This is all the writer has to say of the churches, and we think is very unjust, and it also is extremely incomplete:

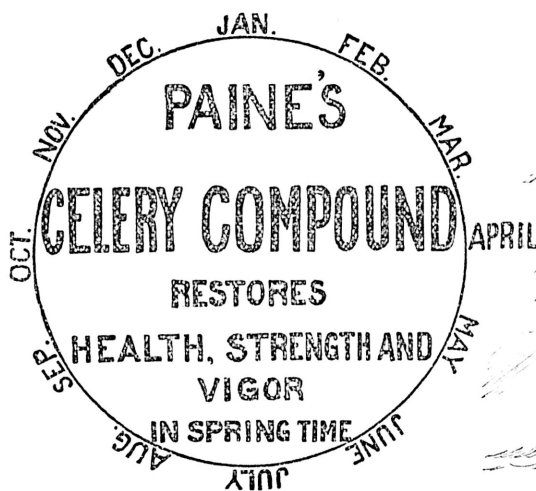
Though the street architecture of Victoria is not particularly ambitious or interesting, her churches, though more pretentious, are scarcely more successful efforts in design; the Roman Catholic church is of considerable dimension and bears evidence that its author had a general acquaintance with a certain phase of modern gothic, but that he was not intimate with ancient work, the conventional foliage, the moldings and details generally being the rocks upon which he suffered pretty complete shipwreck. An extraordinary edifice in an exaggerated form of the "rocked" style, with its pinnated buttresses and a roof the grouping of which baffles all efforts to elucidate, is the proud possession of the Methodists. The Anglican cathedral is an unpromising box with

THE WISDOM OF EARTH POINTS TO

PAINE'S GELERY COMPOUND,

The Great Nerve Builder and Blood Purifier.

ITS USE IN APRIL RECOMMENDED BY THE ABLEST PHYSICIANS.



the all too customary hollow buttresses of "rustic" and a square tower with parapet, all of the same hopeless style; the interior, though a modern travesty of a stone construction, has a certain ecclesiastical feeling which is heightened by a good stained east window and a pulpit rail and reredos in oak too evidently new and too good for the building.

When he gets clear of the business part of the city, the writer changes his tone. We quote:

But it is in her residential and suburban architecture that Victoria shows to best advantage, and it is a pleasant change to leave the business portion of the town and wander along the roads, with their oak trees and wild roses, the bracken and the broom growing luxuriantly up to the very macadam. There are to be found many charmingly designed houses with a home-like, cosy air about them that is really delightful; the close-cropped bright green lawns, the well-grown hollies, birches, poplars and spreading oaks, the laurels, box-hedges, roses, and the wandering, rambling, dark green ivy, all combine to create a resemblance to English houses so often claimed for many Victoria homes; as there is perhaps nothing so altogether enchanting as a certain type of English country house, this is no small praise; better still, it is not altogether undeserved.

Victoria's gardens and the fine panoramic view of the Straits of Fuca and the Olympian range are her great glories, and indeed neither the gardens nor the view are easily excelled anywhere; the pleasant, equable climate, too, makes it possible to enjoy both of these advantages to the fullest extent. Moreover, the country round about, which is a capital mixture of cultivated and virgin land, is well intersected with roads; perhaps it is but natural that the Victorians should a little neglect the "city" for the outskirts, the attractions of the latter being duly considered.

The article contains no reference to the Parliament Building. A considerable part of it is taken up with general comments upon architectural methods, which are not of special interest.

RECENT RAILWAY LEGISLATION

We reproduce to-day an article from the Railway and Shipping World dealing with the railway repudiation act of last session. Special attention is directed to that portion of the article wherein mention is made of the effect of such legislation upon investors. No more hurtful thing can happen than that a country should get a reputation for repudiating its contracts. We pointed out yesterday how by the alien exclusion bill many foreigners, who invested their time, labor and money in this province are being deprived of the results through no fault of theirs. This railway legislation is even more injurious. Men will not place their money in a community where the legislature will not keep faith with them. The reference in the extract to Attorney-General Martin's course in Manitoba ought to be deeply pondered over by every one having the welfare of the province at heart. If British Columbia gains a reputation for dishonest dealing with capitalists, years must elapse before confidence will be restored.

Arrangements are being perfected whereby Great Northern cars will be loaded at the Port Blakely mills, opposite Seattle, and transferred on barges to the railway. The distance is about ten miles. The transferring of cars on steamers is every year becoming more common. Victoria may reasonably expect to have such connection with the transcontinental lines at an early day. If we improve our harbor, so that it will be an object for ships to come here, we may look with confidence to the railways to supply the necessary ferriage.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer employs black letters to emphasize its protest against any arrangement about the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia "except upon the basis of the conditions prevailing prior to the advance of the Canadians over the summit of the Chiloote range." Our contemporary is a little hysterical. It is subject

to these fits, but they are perfectly harmless. The quotation above made means nothing in point of fact, and the Post-Intelligencer knows it means nothing.

The loss of the United States forces in the Philippines bids fair to be very heavy. The daily casualties are not great, but every day contributes its quota to the long list of killed and wounded, and the total will be very serious indeed.

The Ottawa Journal says that Mr. Foster's speech on the Address contained about 17,000 words, "or about as many as the Gospel of St. John that revolutionized the world." Sir Charles Tupper's speech contained about 25,000 words.

GREATER BUNGLING THAN HAS BEEN.

In the columns of that staunch Liberal newspaper the Montreal Witness, a writer thus passes on the great work of I. William Mulock, as a stamp issuer:

"First came the Jubilee issue, in which faith was broken with purchasers, causing merited condemnation in all countries. It was more like a piece of commercial huckstering than the official act of a Government. The Imperial issue brought upon us nothing but ridicule on account of its bumpiousness and bad taste. It might fairly be thought that the department would learn the common rudiments of business from these two transactions. But worse was to come, the three-cent issue had to be recalled because the Postmaster-General did not know his own mind a month ahead, when he sprang his two-cent game; then came the two-cent issue with maple leaves in the corners, of which the users could not literally make head nor tail. The outcry against them was so loud that these, too, had to be recalled. Instead of issuing the same dies with the denominations added, he allowed a new stamp to be made, differing in many particulars from the former, and now after a period of retirement of some months he brings the old issue out again. The absence of a good settled standard confuses the public, causes collectors and dealers, and pleases nobody but counterfeiters. All the other denominations have been dealt with in the same way. A large expense was incurred by issuing three-cent envelopes. Instead of confessing his failure and setting them aside as a mistake the Postmaster-General resorts to the pudding operation of marking them down to two cents, with a rubber stamp, and disfiguring her Majesty's profile. The letter card was mutilated in the same way. The whole business of stamp issue has been bungled in such a way as to make us the laughing-stock of every country with whom we have any correspondence."

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE

BY DR. A. W. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Mr. Geo. Browne, painter, of Woodville, Ont., Victoria, Co., says: "For thirteen years I was a sufferer from bleeding piles, and the intense agony which I passed through during those years, and relief I obtained by Chase's Ointment, prompts me to give this testimonial. My physician wished me to have an operation, but I felt I could be cured without the knife. Three boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment stopped the bleeding and effected a permanent cure."

B.C. Pottery Co. Ltd.
22½ Pandora St., Victoria
Manufacturers of...
Sewer Pipe and Connections, Fire Bricks, Pressed Bricks, Flower Pots &c

Merchants' Bank of Halifax
INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital paid up - - - \$1,500,000
Rest - - - - - 1,250,000

Branches of this Bank are now Established at...
ATLIN and BENNETT

Drafts issued and money transferred. A general banking business transacted. Gold dust assayed and purchased.

G. A. TAYLOR,
Manager Victoria Branch

THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY LIMITED

HAND TO OUR TRAVELLING STAFF, WRITE 'PHONE WIRE OR TAKE A DAY OFF AND BRING YOUR ORDERS TO

THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY LIMITED

WE SHIP VARNISHES JAPANS AND COLORS PROMPTLY FROM MONTREAL VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA

THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS VICTORIA, B. C.

WHY Buy Cheap Grades of Bicycles, when you can get the best for the same prices?

VICTORS. - \$55.00
STEARN'S. - \$50.00
IMPERIAL. - \$40.00

JOHN DAINSLY & CO. AGENTS.
119 Government St.

Also Agents for Taylor's Fire-Proof Safes.

OAK HALL



New Spring Goods arriving almost every day.

We have a beautiful line of these nobbie little Brownie Suits from \$2.50 to \$4.50 sizes 21 to 27 inches.

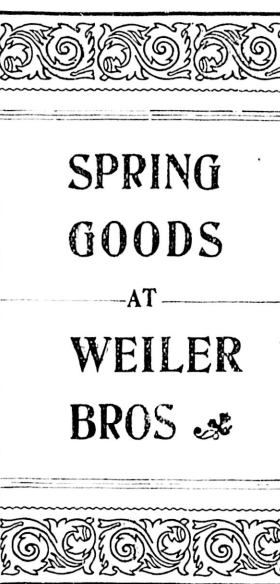
Boys' Knicker Pants, 25 cents per pair all sizes.

Boys' good strong Corduroy Pants \$1.00

Remember our address

37 JOHNSON STREET

McCandless Bros.



Baby Carriages and Go Carts The newest models

A great variety of Styles.

Ingrain Wall Papers

With beautiful borders and Ceilings to match.

Also a select line of

Hall, Dining Room, and Reception Room PAPERS

WEILER BROS.,

51 to 55 Fort St.

Write for Wall Paper Samples.



Why it Never Loses Shape

The invisible Staying is its Bone and Muscle. Best cloths Stretch and Bag from weight in pockets, moisture, wear and tear.

Stout linen strips Brace and Bind every pocket in "Fit-Reform" coats, resisting strain and swinging weight direct from shoulders.

Soft finished shrunken canvas interlines the fronts being moulded round by the needle (not merely pressed) into form of chest and shoulders.

A linen tape stitched short along edge of coat gives inward curve of best tailored garments.

No cheap "Custom-Made" nor other "Ready-Made" has these hidden merits of "Fit-Reform"

Brand and Maker's price sewn in left breast pocket.

\$10.00, 12.00, 15.00, 18.00, 20.00 per suit.

Allen's Fit-Reform Wardrobe,

WILL OPEN AT

73 Government Street

ABOUT FIRST WEEK IN APRIL

Sole Controllers for Victoria.

SHOE EMPORIUM

(Late Erskine's.)

1899 BICYCLE SHOES

FOR

LADIES, GENTS and BOYS

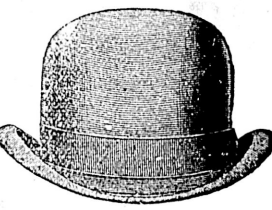
In Black and Colored Kid, Reindeer and Canvas

Largest Assortment in the City.

SHOE EMPORIUM

Corner Government and Johnson Sts.

For Easter



Business Suits, \$5, 6.25, 7.50, \$10
Boys 2-piece Suits \$1, 1.50, 1.75, \$2
" 3 " \$3.25, 3.75, 4.25, \$5
30 Cases Just Received.
HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, TIES,
B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Glothers, Hatters and Outfitters
Klondike Outfits, Half Price
..97 JOHNSON STREET

MR. FAWCETT SAYS NO

Ex-Yukon Gold Commissioner Arrives at Seattle on His Way to Ottawa.

Another Fire in Dawson Doing Considerable Damage—Jack Carr Our.

Among the passengers who arrived at Seattle on the steamer City of Seattle on Thursday evening was Mr. Thomas W. Fawcett, ex-gold commissioner for the Yukon, the official of whom the miners so bitterly complained. In an interview with a representative of the Post-Intelligencer, Mr. Fawcett said: "I deny all the statements that have been made against me. The investigation which has gone on before the royal commission and which has just ended proved that I had conducted the office honestly and competently. Charges were preferred against me and we had a thorough and complete investigation. Not a single one of their allegations was upheld."

"They made six specific charges against me, one that I had sold information concerning good claims, another that I had charged an entrance fee to my office, that I had forced people to pay before they could record claims, another that I had not conducted my office competently. Then there were statements of particular cases in which it was said that I forced persons to give me, or my representative, interests in claims before they could be recorded."

"The investigation continued for a month before Commissioner Ogilvie as chairman. All the testimony was taken down and in will be forwarded to Ottawa to be reviewed by the minister of justice who will determine what action is to follow."

Another of the Seattle's passengers whom the northern gold fields has made famous, was Jack Carr, the mail carrier, the first man to give to the world the news of the discovery of gold in Klondike, and who last year brought from St. Michael an alleged message from Andrew Carr claiming to have made the trip down from Dawson in ten days, but refused to be interviewed.

The remains of two men who had gone North full of hope, were brought down on the steamer. One of these was Wm. Clark, of Rhineland, Wis., who died at Log Cabin, on March 24, of pneumonia. Mr. Clark was a member of a large party from his town, of whom T. Leuen and J. Tompkins were leaders. The extent of their equipment may be judged from the fact that the duty on their outfit was about \$1,000.

The other body was that of Herbert A. Wells, who died at Skagway March 14 of concussion of the brain, complicated with erysipelas. Mr. Wells leaves a wife in Seattle.

Particulars of the fire which visited Dawson March 9, the third within three weeks, were brought down by the Seattle. The total loss was \$20,000, distributed as follows: Adecock building, \$5,000; stock in same, \$3,000; Rosenthal building, \$2,000; barber shop and laundry, \$3,000; Mrs. Fancher, \$2,000; Eagle restaurant, \$1,000.

The fire started in a barber shop in the Rosenthal building, being caused by a defective flue. The flames spread to the Adecock two-story building and that occupied by Mrs. Fancher. Both were destroyed. Damage to the Eagle restaurant was chiefly by water.

What, if true, is one of the most remarkable trips ever made over the Dawson winter trail, is reported to have been completed by William J. Terry, who reached Skagway from Dawson last Friday with a bicycle. He had a letter certifying that he had left Dawson March 15, on a bicycle, carrying mail. This would have made a record-breaking journey of eight days and nineteen hours.

Terry said in Skagway that he had been forced to walk 125 miles of the distance. He claimed to have been laid up two days from snow blindness. The wheel was of a popular make and had stood the trip well.

GOOD FRIDAY IN VICTORIA.

Battalion Parade at Beacon Hill in the Afternoon—Splendid Weather.

Good Friday was quietly observed by Victorians. Those who did take to the water, lured the trout from their resting places—or at least a large number of the stay-at-homes—attended services which were held in the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches. In the afternoon Beacon Hill drew the big crowd, the attraction being the parade by the first battalion and a concert by the battalion band. There was not a very large attendance of men, but those who did attend made a good showing. The useful battalion drill was gone through and was watched by an immense crowd. The members of No. 3 Company, who spent the morning at drill at McNeill's Bay, returned in time to join the other companies at Beacon Hill.

The George and other near-by resorts also had their full quota of pleasure-seekers, the roads being in splendid condition for wheeling.

At Shawnigan lake, the Cowichan and other streams some good baskets of trout were taken.

Big Gun Drill.—There will be a big gun practice at Fort Macaulay to-day by squads from the first battalion. This will no doubt encourage "Ramrod."

PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair
Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health

THE WHITE HOUSE

Spring Opening

==NOW ON.

Delta Farming Lands
FOR SALE

Six separate pieces of land fronting on Canoe Pass, at present under cultivation and ready for crop, varying in size from 14½ to 55 acres. These properties are thoroughly dyked and drained, and are the richest and most productive kind of Delta land; also different farming properties throughout the Delta of the Fraser.

Plans and full particulars can be obtained from

PEMBERTON & SON, Victoria, B. C.

MANTELS, GRATES, and TILES,

Complete Fireplace Outfits in Latest Designs always on hand. An inspection invited. Call and see them at cor. Langley and Courtney sts. Near Post Office.

Agent for..... **LUXFER PRISTIS.** **W. J. ANDERSON**

Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway

EASTER EXCURSION

Trains will Leave Victoria, as follows:—

FRIDAY, March 31st, 9:00 a.m. and 4:35 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 1st, 9:00 a.m. and 4:35 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 2nd, 8:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.

MONDAY, April 3rd, 9:00 a.m. and 4:35 p.m.

Excursion Tickets on Sale to All Stations good to Return Until April 3rd.

George L. Courtney, Traffic Manager.

AN IDEAL.

She sports a witching gown
With a ruffle up and down
On the skirt;
She is gentle, she is shy,
And enjoys her pure blond—
She has no dirt.
(To be continued.)

ORE FOR TRAIL SMELTER.

Huge Contract Said to Have Been Made With War Eagle and Centre Star Mines.

The largest smelting contract in the history of the Pacific Northwest has been closed at Trail, B. C., within the past few days. William K. Esling, of the Trail Creek News, thus describes the deal in an interview in Seattle:

"The most important event of late in Trail creek mining news is the contract whereby the Canadian Smelting Works at Trail are to treat 300,000 tons of ore for the War Eagle and Centre Star mines. Two years is said to be the minimum period in which this amount of ore is to be handled. It is probable, however, that the amount of ore specified will be increased by 50,000 tons."

"The rate at which the contract was taken is said to be approximately \$6 per ton. The smelter at Trail, now owned and operated by the Canadian Pacific railway, is owned by E. A. Heinz, of Butte, Mont., when he secured the contract to smelt 75,000 tons of the Le Roi ore. He received about \$11 per ton on that contract."

"Heretofore the smelter at Trail has confined its operations largely to handling gold-copper ores. During the past year, however, it has expended \$1,000,000, approximately, in improvements, etc., and has added a furnace for the treatment of silver-lead ores of the Sloan district."

"The entire output of the Sloan district, with the exception of the Le Roi mine, is treated at Trail, and within six months, the capacity of the Sloan smelter, shipping to Trail between 600 and 650 tons of ore daily. The Le Roi product is being treated at the plant owned by the company at Northport."

"Sloan is rapidly assuming the proportions and characteristics of a very substantial city," said Mr. Esling. "The mines in the vicinity of the camp employ very nearly 1,000 men at good wages. Development work is proceeding in numerous properties, many are equipped with the latest electrical machinery. The power is generated on the Kootenay river, about thirty-five miles away."

"By June the narrow gauge railway between Sloan and Trail will be standardized, and before the summer is over the Canadian Pacific will be running cars over the new line from Trail to the Boundary district. This road was built at a cost of \$32,000 per mile. In fulfillment of the company's promise to give the people of the Boundary country the much needed transportation for the development of their mines. A feature of the construction work is a tunnel more than 3,000 feet long through solid rock, now under construction. Switchbacks will be used until it is finished."

Major Clement B. White, of Selma, Ala., the only surviving brother-in-law of Abraham Lincoln, was an officer of the Alabama state guard at the outbreak of the Civil War, and under orders of the executive of the state, took part with his command in the capture of Fort Morgan, Mobile bay, before Alabama had formally seceded from the Union. When it was reported to President Lincoln that his brother-in-law had performed this during exploit against the national authority, on being asked what he would do about it, he replied: "Well, I suppose I shall have to hang White—when we catch him." Major White later performed many distinguished military and civil services for the Confederacy.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

Dental floss for cleaning the teeth is easily manipulated by a new tool which has the floss wound on a spool suspended between two hollow arms, through which it is threaded, passing from the tip of one arm to the other, to be drawn tight by a reel and inserted between the teeth.

Sand beaches can be formed along the banks of streams by the use of an Ohio man's device, consisting of wooden cribs to be filled with stone and sunk in the water, projecting arms being arranged at the sides to prevent the crib from tipping over as it sinks, allowing the water to deposit soil and form the beach.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Kaiser Wilhelm distributed 2,487 orders throughout Germany on New Year's day. Last year the number was 2,009 and the year before 1,916.

NOLTE
GLASSES
ADJUSTED.
37
EYES TESTED
FREE.
FORT ST.

HOT + BUNS

From our own bake ovens, not the kind you usually buy, but the kind you'd make yourself if you had the time, while the currents have been put in in generous handfuls, not thrown through the keyhole.

D. R. POTTINGER'S
Ideal Provision Store, 72 Yates St., Between Government and Broad.

BOYS' Spring

...CLOTHING

READY

If you're proud of your boy, you will have him as well dressed as any other boy in his "set." You owe it to him to dress him as well as you can. To dress him best is to equip him with clothing of the right sort and style—the kind we sell.

Boys' Brownie Suits, Sailor Collars. \$3 50
Boys' 2 pce Tweed Suits well-made \$2 50
Boys' 3 pce Fine Tweed Suits,
Extra Special - - - - - \$4 50

Easter Styles are Now Ready,

W. G. Cameron,

The Acknowledged Cheapest Cash
Clothing in Victoria, 65
Johnson Street.

THE WESTSIDE

EASTER OFFERINGS

There are so many items—all new, all pretty—clamoring for mention that the advertiser finds it difficult to decide which of them shall "get their names in the papers." Printers' ink can do but little justice to a showing such as this. We will simply mention a few of the many attractions.

PERRIN'S KID GLOVES—all the new shades.
HANDSOME COSTUME PIECES—some special novelties greatly admired.
SPRING DRESS GOODS—all the fashionable styles.
BLOUSE SILKS—a most exquisite collection.
NOVELTY BLOUSES, ORASEI SUITS AND DUCK SUITS, DENIM SKIRTS AND SILK SKIRTS—New York's latest creations.
NEW SPRING WASH GOODS—a large number of advanced styles.



We will be pleased to have you call and inspect our Stock
The Hutcheson Company, Ltd.

Latest from Klondyke
Unanimous decision at Miners' convention
After examination of many Outfits
we find that the best goods for
least money came from the
Old Reliable Clothing House
of Mr. J. Wilson, Victoria
B. C.



E. G. PRIOR & CO.

LIMITED
LIABILITY

Gor. Government and Johnson Sts.
VICTORIA, and

Hastings Street, : Vancouver

Iron, Steel, Hardware;

Wagons and Vehicles

Miners' and Loggers' Supplies

Agricultural
Implements.

Massey-Harris Bicycles
\$55.00

Ride a "MONARCH"

See them at the
OLYMPIC CYCLERY: ..and Keep in Front.

T. G. MOODY, Jr., Manager.

GRAND OPENING....

NEW STOCK
NEW STORE
NEW PRICES.

PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC and
Musical Instruments of Every description

On MONDAY, March 27th

FLETCHER BROS., 93 Government Street,
2 doors from B.C. Marke,

"FOUR CROWN"
Scotch Whisky
AGENTS
TURNER, BEETON & CO

GET YOUR
BICYCLES
OVERHAULED,
CLEANED and
ENAMELLED.
BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED
At the I.X.L. CYCLERY
65 Yates Street, Opp. Fire Hall.
J. N. S. WILLIAMS,
ENGINEER
In prepared to supply and erect in
working order
Mining, Milling and Metallurgical Machinery
by the best makers. Hand, power
and diamond rock drills a specialty.
Office, No. 14 Board of Trade Bldg.,
Victoria, P.O. Box 641.

The REMINGTON
is the standard of the world.
So called improvements found on
other machines have been tried by
the Remington makers, and discarded
as useless.
Buy the best Typewriter on the
market, and you buy the Remington.
M. W. WAITT & CO.,
Local Dealers : 60 Government St.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Use Blue Ribbon Baking Powder.
Look for blue label cigars.
Demand blue label cigars.

Boycott non-union cigars.
Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.
Smoke union-made cigars.

Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.
Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental.
Dominion bicycles, \$40, at Geo. C. Hinton & Co's.

See the "Perfect" chainless bicycles—ladies' and gents'—at Hinton's.
If you have beauty,
I will take it—
If you have none
I will make it.
Savannah, Photo.

McClary's famous steel ranges and stoves at Clark & Pearson's.

Adelina Patti Cream for beautifying the complexion. Face steaming, massage and scalp treatment, etc., etc., at Mrs. C. Koshe, sole agent for Danderline, the only hair renewer.

Stylish American and English Sailors at the Sterling, 88 Yates street.

Drink "Hondt," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

The largest stock of fishing tackle in the city just received direct from England at Henry Short & Sons', 72 Douglas street. Established 1862.

Angus McLeod, champion of Canada, won during season 1898 26 firsts, 4 seconds, 3 thirds. He also holds all records from one mile up to thirty. Won on a 100-yard E. & D. J. L. Beckwith, agent, 40 Johnson street.

Now is the time for Easter Cards, Prayer and Hymn Books, Bibles and other Easter gifts. Come and see the nice line we have of these goods. The Victoria Book and Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's).

Special lines in Art Cretones and Muslins at Weller Bros'. Also an elegant range of Satens.

New Wall Papers for spring trade—some things special in Ingrains. Weller Bros.

THE BIG
"4"

Chainless - \$80.
Perfect - \$60.
Garden City - \$50.
Dominion - \$40.

G. C. HINTON & CO.
62 Government St.

Changing Positions.—Mr. R. Machin has been appointed manager of the Nelson branch of the Giant Powder Company of this city. Mr. Machin was formerly with F. R. Stewart & Co. and has lately been travelling for Simon Leiser & Co.



There is no part of our business which does not receive its full share of attention, and the stock of Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Goods we carry are of prime quality and freshness. Our prescription department, however, is considered the most important, and the utmost care is exercised in compounding and filling orders.
The purity of the drugs used and accuracy in measuring and weighing ensure perfect results.

G. H. BOWES Chemist
Tel. 426. 100 Gov't St., near Yates St.

PRESCRIPTIONS

THE PLEBISCITE HUMBAG.
Toronto, March 31.—The Methodist prohibition committee has passed a resolution endorsing the alliance's stand on prohibition, demanding action by the government on the plebiscite.

FAITH IN REPUBLIC.
Toronto, March 31.—Senator George A. Cox is said to have purchased 10,000 shares of Republic mine stocks at \$3.50 per share.

CAUGHT ON THE RAILS.
Chatham, March 31.—While attempting to cross the tracks on George street, little Grace Stover, the 5-year-old daughter of John Stover, was struck by the noon express and hurled 50 feet, being fatally injured.

ARRAIGNED BY DAVIN

Western Member Contrasts Liberal's Promises With Their Sorry Performances.

Shows How They Have Actually Increased the Duties on Farmers' Necessities.

Mackenzie and Brown Would Blush for Laurier on Seeing His Present Company.

Ottawa, March 24.—Mr. N. F. Davin claimed the attention of the House for the greater portion of to-day's sitting. In a speech bristling with good things he scored the government for being false to its pledges. Where, he asked, was the Liberal party to-day? The leaders were in power, but the principles of a once great party had been betrayed, wanting sincerity and lacking insight, the government had touched nothing that they had not deformed. Mr. Davin's review of the political situation was a most powerful one. Mr. Rufus Pope spoke with great energy and ability. He foresaw the indications of a general election close at hand, but he warned the government that the Conservatives would not leave the House of Commons until the two parties could meet at the polls on even terms. Mr. Fisher is getting over his sulking. He was in the chamber for a few minutes to-night. At the opening of the House Mr. Speaker presented a certified copy of the election of J. J. Demers for the county of Levis.

Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, who rose amid loud cheers from the opposition to resume the debate on the address, said that although apparently carrying out the ministerial rule, the minister of trade and commerce was not in his place, he should be inclined to yield to his appeal to be one of those to shorten the debate as much as possible, because he thought it desirable that as far as was consistent with present interests they should proceed quietly with the business of the House, and also because he liked the honorable gentleman. (Laughter.) Ever since 1887, when he had the temerity to cross swords with him in that House, Sir Richard Cartwright had looked on him with eyes of scorn, a feeling which he attributed to a misconception on the honorable gentleman's part, because he thought he regarded him (Mr. Davin) as a manufacturer. (Laughter.)

The plebiscite he regarded as an outrage, from whatever point of view it was looked at, because one of the first things, and one of the most prominent things—in fact the only achievement of the government—was to inaugurate unconstitutional methods in Canada. They knew well that the plebiscite was contrary to the constitution of England, and yet the first thing that was done by his right honorable friend, himself a student, or a supposed student, of this constitution, was to inaugurate a plebiscite. He had spent a quarter of a million dollars foolishly, which might have been spent most fruitfully, in the Northwest Territories, for instance, in searching for water in the most fertile country where water was had for nothing. (Hear, hear.) A quarter of a million was spent, for what? They had had the penny postage, and his friend the Postmaster-General would go down to posterity as a great stamp dictator, a statesman who was perpetually issuing stamps that he was perpetually withdrawing. (Laughter and opposition cheers.)

NOTHING FOR THE FARMER.

Comparing the Liberal programme as comprised in the speech from the throne as a menu, he asked, was there anything for the farmer in the cold soup, in the entree, or, in fact, in the entire harmonic menu? (Opposition cries of "No.") When the farmer wanted to satisfy himself he had to content himself with this meagre fare, with in fact, most meagre fare, and he contended that such a miserable menu had never hitherto been presented to parliament. In fact, he had been informed by a prominent member of the Liberal party that unless the pledges of the government were fulfilled at this session, many of their followers would fight against them in future. Mr. Davin next devoted some time to discussing the constitutional aspects of portions of the speech from the throne. He pointed out that only in the English-speaking world had it been found possible to reconcile the existence of a strong executive with an almost boundless individual liberty, and he warned the government against interfering lightly with institutions which had stood the test of long experience. (Hear, hear.)

There were two things, one of which must be present in order that our system might work. There must be in the public mind confidence in the men who would do what they promised, as they would be held to a strict account for their failure to do so. In this country there had been presented the extraordinary spectacle of men getting into power and then turning around and laughing at the people who had put them there. (Hear, hear.) Before the last election a Liberal convention had been held and formulated the policy of the party. At that time Sir Wilfrid Laurier had pointed out that a policy so formulated was a much more solemn thing than if it had been merely a programme drawn up by himself as the party leader. In the policy so formulated there stood foremost a plank in favor of tariff reform, or rather tariff revolution. (Conservative applause.) He had read the speech made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on that occasion, sometimes with admiration, sometimes with amusement, and sometimes with feelings which he found it impossible to describe. The Premier had then clearly declared his determination to uphold the upas tree of protection. If some gladiator had been sitting on his shoulder filled with the desire to show up the weakness of human nature the Premier could not have painted himself in words of more disastrous hue. The Premier had said that he would not mind wearing the clothes of his opponents if they fitted him. He might just as well have said that he didn't mind wearing clothes of his opponents, even if he had to steal them. (Laughter.)

THE WINE OF FREE TRADE.

Since the election the followers of Sir Wilfrid had been going round the country declaring that the party had fulfilled its promises. In doing this they were proclaiming their title to a virtue which the whole world knew they did not possess. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had gone West, proclaiming to Western farmers that he would do away with protection. If any of the wine of free trade, as it is

in England, ever touched his gullet, he did not think it would disturb the cerebral equilibrium of the smallest and youngest chipmunk on the prairie. (Laughter.) Did not the farmer of the Northwest think there would be 20 per cent. of a reduction for him if the Liberal party got into power? Why, there was a larger duty on his commodities than before. (Hear, hear.) He also, but he denied that the government had carried out their promises to reduce the burden on farmers.

Mr. Davin then went on to quote statistics in proof of his assertion, and added that had the government carried out what they promised, every farmer would have thrown his cap in the air and have cried out with loud acclaim: "What a man we have got!" (Laughter and opposition cheers.)

But what was the free trade that was given the poor Northwest farmer? It was a general reduction from a 30 per cent. to a 35 per cent. tariff. (Laughter.) Take springs and axes, on which there was now 20 per cent. Surely it was a high percentage, especially when it was thought they came from England, and the poor farmers did not know that they came from the United States. (Hear, hear.) Sir Richard Cartwright had declared some time ago that 25 per cent. was an outrage, and yet the government now held out that 20½ per cent. was the panacea for all the ills to which the farmer was subject. (Laughter.) But the painful thing was that even the statement that 26 per cent. only was demanded was a fraud.

A PECULIAR REDUCTION.

Take files and rasps. The farmer needed them. What were they? Thirty per cent. Adzes, saws, cleavers, wedges, hammers, crowbars, picks, these had all been reduced from 25 to 30 per cent. (Laughter and opposition cheers.) There's a preference. (Ironical cheers.) He wanted the house to stand astonished at what had been done for the farmer. He had had the tariff on his duties on goods reduced from 22½ to 25 per cent., from 25 to 30 per cent. The Liberals looked at the 10½ tariff and said it was very high, and so they reduced it from 30 to 35 per cent., which even Sir Alexander Mackenzie in 1887, said was too high. It reminded him very much of the couplet—

He kicked him downstairs with such sweet ways,
You might have thought he was handling him up.

The action of the government towards manufacturers reminded him if a story he had heard, one phrase of which was applicable, and which he did not think would infringe the rules of the house. "They batter them up and they batter them down." (Laughter.)

He was very glad indeed to bear testimony to the prosperity of the Northwest provinces as well as that of the rest of Canada. Again reverting to the government free trade policy, he asked was not a reduction from 30 to 25 per cent. a magnificent free trade tariff—the wine of joy, the wine of free trade, as it was in England. (Laughter.) As to handkerchiefs, well, every polite person needed a handkerchief. What did the government do with them? (Laughter.) They reduced the tariff on these from 30 to 35 per cent. also. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) As to wooden goods, these were imported in them, and especially in the Northwest, and there was no doubt that a reduction in the tariff and the preference would have greatly benefited the farmer there. What did the government do? What did the Finance Minister do? Before the hammer of 25 per cent. came down on the farmer, the Finance Minister, out of pity for the poor manufacturer, sent down the tariff again from 30 to 35 per cent. In carpets the same, and so on.

REQUIRES SOME AUDACITY.

It certainly required some audacity for any man to stand up on a platform and say those men who were in power who called themselves the leaders of the Liberal party had fulfilled their pledges on the tariff or had been true to the Liberal party. (Hear, hear, and opposition cheers.) The present state of affairs might be satisfactory to those members of the Liberal party who were office holders or office seekers.

A Voice—There are none who are not office seekers. (Laughter.)

Mr. Davin said there might be no Liberals in the house who were not office seekers, but there were some outside men engaged in commercial and professional life and titles of the soil. If there was no true Liberalism left in the house, he knew that there were true Liberals on the outside, and he knew that they would resent the action of the government. But he would not take such a view of the Liberalism of the members of the house. He saw before him the member for Lisgar who was one of those who had been informed by a prominent member of the Liberal party that unless the pledges of the government were fulfilled at this session, many of their followers would fight against them in future. Mr. Davin next devoted some time to discussing the constitutional aspects of portions of the speech from the throne. He pointed out that only in the English-speaking world had it been found possible to reconcile the existence of a strong executive with an almost boundless individual liberty, and he warned the government against interfering lightly with institutions which had stood the test of long experience. (Hear, hear.)

There were two things, one of which must be present in order that our system might work. There must be in the public mind confidence in the men who would do what they promised, as they would be held to a strict account for their failure to do so. In this country there had been presented the extraordinary spectacle of men getting into power and then turning around and laughing at the people who had put them there. (Hear, hear.) Before the last election a Liberal convention had been held and formulated the policy of the party. At that time Sir Wilfrid Laurier had pointed out that a policy so formulated was a much more solemn thing than if it had been merely a programme drawn up by himself as the party leader. In the policy so formulated there stood foremost a plank in favor of tariff reform, or rather tariff revolution. (Conservative applause.) He had read the speech made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on that occasion, sometimes with admiration, sometimes with amusement, and sometimes with feelings which he found it impossible to describe. The Premier had then clearly declared his determination to uphold the upas tree of protection. If some gladiator had been sitting on his shoulder filled with the desire to show up the weakness of human nature the Premier could not have painted himself in words of more disastrous hue. The Premier had said that he would not mind wearing the clothes of his opponents if they fitted him. He might just as well have said that he didn't mind wearing clothes of his opponents, even if he had to steal them. (Laughter.)

ister of the crown, could not pay his taxes in Winnipeg, and was therefore a bankrupt. Where did he get the money—\$30,000—to buy an organ? Did it come from the same source as the money to buy La Patrie for the two promising gentlemen that reside in the name of "Tarte?" (Hear, hear.)

It was clearly manifested from the promise of the government, he went on, that if they came into power they would make such a revision of the tariff as would greatly relieve the farmers. But what was the result? In the first year after coming into office their expenditure had exceeded that by their predecessors by \$1,000,000. The next year the figure stood at \$1,800,000, and this year it would be \$1,900,000 more than last year. Mr. Davin then went on to deal with further details, quoting largely from statistics, blue books, pamphlets, and other documents. He produced the well-known atlas of Western Canada, issued by the authority of Mr. Sifton, which marks the Alaskan boundary in accordance with the American contention. He enquired whether that map had not been used by the American commissioners to support their claims?

Mr. Laurier—The hon. gentleman does not expect me to give away any secret of the commission, but I will tell him that it was not.

Mr. Davin said he was glad to hear it. He would advise Mr. Laurier not to depend too much on the advice of Mr. Tarte. When Sir Wilfrid dealt with Mr. Tarte he had not the power to say, "Get thee behind me." The former was the Faust of Canadian politics, and the latter the Mephistopheles. (Laughter.)

YUKON MALADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Davin then made a severe attack on the administration of the Yukon, and declared that Mr. Ogilvie had proved a great failure as governor of the district. In Dawson chartered banks were charging the usurious interest of 2 per cent. a month. Surely it was the duty of the government to do something under such circumstances. A rigid enquiry ought to be made and would have to be made into all that had taken place in that country. Mr. Davin then related a number of instances of misconduct at Dawson by officials and others, particularly in relation to the taking of claims.

Leading with the question of immigration, Mr. Davin expressed himself as strongly opposed to settling immigrants in colonies by which they were cut off from public influences. He welcomed the Doukhobors, but thought that they should have been mixed up among other settlers in the Northwest. He objected to exceptional treatment to any immigrants such as had been accorded to them. He thought our own kith and kin should be given the preference. British farmers would jump at the chance that was given to the Doukhobors. He chafed Mr. Sifton upon his immigration work, and wanted to know how many emigrants John Grant, Lord Aberdeen's brother, had sent to Canada since he was appointed emigration agent in Scotland.

SIFTON RECREANT.

Mr. Davin, after recess, expressed his regret for the absence of Mr. Sifton and the misadventure which caused it. He was, however, to show how recreant Mr. Sifton had been to the policy of his party. In the general election Mr. Sifton was Dalton McCarthy's agent at Brampton. In that campaign Mr. Sifton advocated British conscription, reduced freight rates, and free machinery. At a public meeting in Brandon a resolution was passed condemning the Conservative government for their adherence to protection. At the bye-election Mr. Sifton said that the men of the Northwest had strong views on the tariff, and should be represented by a man in favor of drastic tariff reform. He did these utterances square with Mr. Sifton's recent declaration that the tariff was a dead issue? He also condemned the attempt which was being made by Mr. Sifton to influence public opinion by means of a news bureau. He pointed out that Mr. Sifton's newspaper in Winnipeg was inculcating an altogether mistaken view of the constitution when it declared, as it recently did, that the leader of the government was necessarily a dictator. (Hear, hear.)

BLUNDERS IN KLONDIKE.

As to the Klondike, he charged that the government policy from beginning to end had been one long series of blunders. The government had constantly shown itself entirely ignorant of its true position in regard to the Yukon, and Mr. Sifton had proved that whatever he might be as a statesman, he was certainly not a great lawyer. Incompetency had been a distinguishing feature of the administration at Dawson, and incompetency was still at Dawson. He referred again to the map issued by the department of the interior, showing the Alaskan boundary in accordance with the claims of the United States, he condemned it in vigorous language. In his opinion it was a poor excuse to say that the map was printed in Chicago. Why was it printed in Chicago? (Hear, hear.) Were there no establishments in Canada capable of doing such work?

SIR RICHARD'S RELATIONS.

Mr. Davin then turned his attention to Sir Richard Cartwright, who, he said, had been the lion of the tribe of Judah while in opposition—(laughter)—but was now like a blind Samson toiling in the mill of the Philistines with his sons and his cousins in public office and his independence gone. (Laughter and cheers.)

The list of members of the public service was given by Mr. Davin as follows:—Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Rev. C. Cartwright, brother, chaplain of Kingston penitentiary; Robert Cartwright, son, assistant attorney-general; Frank Cartwright, son, inspector North West Mounted police; Harry Cartwright, son, Ontario civil service; J. C. Cartwright, cousin, position in Osceola Hall; John Cartwright, cousin, deputy attorney-general, Toronto; M. O'Hara, second cousin, private secretary, and with the commission; Straubenzie Cartwright, second cousin, appointed to military school before being qualified, like young Lister was; Mr. O'Hara, married to a cousin, master in chancery, Chatham, Ont.

Mr. Davin then turned his attention to Mr. Tarte and his squandering of public money. He devoted some time to Dan McGillivuddy's contract at Goderich, and roused Mr. Tarte's ire by his condemnation of the public works department methods.

THE PLEBISCITE HUMBUG.

Mr. Rufus Pope (Conservative, Compton) criticized the government for the non-fulfillment of their Ottawa programme. He condemned them for the reign of terror which they had inaugurated, referring in this connection to the methods pursued in the Ontario and New Brunswick elections. No one, he said, believed that the Ontario government represented the will of the people. Their inability as statesmen was shown in the fact that all their legislation was introduced from behind side up, and had to be reconstructed. He condemned the maladministration of the Yukon, and said that the fact of orders being issued to officials that they could not take up min-



RECOMMENDED
BY THE
LIBERAL MINDED DOCTOR
AND TRAINED NURSES.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

These pills have no purgative action. They make rich, red blood, build up tired and jaded nerves, and make weak, depressed, tired people bright, active and strong.

But you must get the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Other so-called tonics are but imitations of this great medicine.

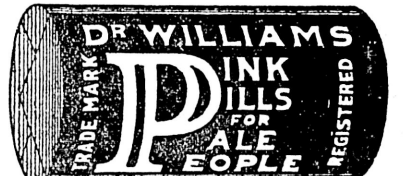
WEAK AND DEPRESSED.

Mr. Austin Fancy, who lives at Baker Settlement, N. S., says: "During the last winter, owing to close confinement and hard work, my blood became impure. I was very much reduced in flesh, and had severe pains in the muscles all over my body. I felt tired and depressed all the time; I had no appetite and was frequently so low spirited that I did not care whether I lived or died. Necessity compelled me to undertake a little work in my blacksmith shop, but I was not fit for it, and after doing a job would have to lie down—indeed I often felt like fainting. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using a couple of boxes felt a decided relief. The pains began to abate, my appetite improved, and day by day I grew stronger. I used six boxes in all, and before I finished them I was able to do as hard a day's work at the forge as ever I had done in my life. Those who are not well will make no mistake in looking for health through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

The Genuine are sold only in packages like the engraving.

WRAPPER PRINTED
IN RED.

At all dealers, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.



ing claims was an admission that there had been wrong-doing. (Hear, hear.) The government were evidently preparing for a general election. The members of the government were living in glass houses, and would soon realize how dangerous was their position.

The manner in which elections were handled by the Liberals was well illustrated by the result of the plebiscite in Quebec. He was quite convinced that fully 40,000 votes were deliberately added to the total in order to swell the vote of Quebec against prohibition.

The people of Quebec were told that Laurier wanted them to vote against prohibition, and that if the revenue from the liquor business were cut off it would mean that every man, woman and child in the province would have to pay a tax of \$2 in order to make up the deficiency. Mr. Joly was among those who opposed prohibition, and it was well known that Mr. Joly never took instructions from Mr. Tarte, but always went to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The full force of the Liberal party was brought to bear against prohibition, and the majority of Quebec was obtained by keeping the polls open for a week and letting men vote as often as they felt inclined. (Hear, hear.)

He believed that the only reason why Mr. Fisher remained in the government was because he wanted the salary, and therefore swallowed the insult which had been put upon him in the plebiscite matter. No man who retained an atom of self-respect would continue to hold office as Mr. Fisher was doing.

The government was taking great credit to itself for the cold storage system, but they were not entitled to it. They were rather to blame for developing the system so slowly, and for not keeping pace with other countries which used cold storage in order to place their products on the European market.

He would like to see the pulpwood industry developed, and would be willing to vote for giving a bonus or other encouragement for that purpose. In regard to the fast line service, he thought the government were greatly to blame for their course. Something ought to be done to get rid of Mr. Dobell. Let him be given a salary for doing nothing; let no man who wanted it; get him anything that would satisfy him, but for heaven's sake put him some place where he could do any further

injury to the fast line service. (Applause.)

SCIENTIFIC JOTTINGS.

A Polish schoolmaster, Szepekanik by name, claims to have invented an electrical device which utilizes a beam of light to explode bomb shells, says the Chicago News. He is also alleged to have perfected an instrument by means of which objects at a considerable distance can be seen, tinted with their natural colors.

Aluminum is now worked on a large scale for all sorts of industrial purposes and has taken its place as one of the five or six commercial metals of the world. Weight for weight it is already cheaper than copper or tin, it does not tarnish, is suitable for all kinds of cooking utensils, is largely used in shipbuilding and is a most valuable adjunct to metallurgy, inasmuch as a small addition of aluminum to a mold of steel or brass insures absolutely solid castings.

At the London Alhambra recently was shown a remarkable exhibition of staying power under water, in the person of

Franklin Elsie Wallenda, who remained below water in a tank for considerably over four minutes. Her highest record is 4 minutes 45½ seconds. The next record to this—4 minutes 35½ seconds—is that of Beaumont. This marvellous power suggests several interesting physiological considerations. Is there any possibility for example, that the necessary aeration of the blood goes on to an extent unrepresented in ordinary breathing, and that the supply of reserve air in the lung, not employed in ordinary respiration, may aid the experimenter?

As is well known to botanists, but not so well known to the general public, the white powdery coating on some leaves and fruits is waxy in nature and is called "bloom" in technical works on botany. Its function has received some attention, Mr. Darwin having made it the object of some studies in his later years. In a recent number of the Laboratory Bulletin of Oberlin college is a short paper by Miss Roberta Reynolds, giving the results of a series of experiments which show that when the bloom is removed from the epidermis the trans-

piration of water is greatly increased. Thus in the case of agave utahensis the loss was about two and one-half times as much from the leaf which was without bloom as from that with the bloom. It was observed also that on damp days the difference between the leaves was less difference in the case of young leaves than when old ones were used.

A friend tells me that he was present at a meeting of a country debating society, when the perennial question of the merits of the horse and cow were up for discussion. The gladiators had little to say, something like the following style. The reader will easily distinguish the sides taken by the debaters:

"For wold ye like to ink yer best girl out for a drive abin' a brown cow?"

"Weel, gin it wks the fashion fat wld it matter?"

"An' fat wld sleeky folk dae gin we hadna the coo to get beetta for them?"

"Och, they end jist tak' Bovril!"

The Bovril company ought to cite this as a testimony of the best kind for cows and their kind may fall, but Bovril itself remains forever. Is the debating society much good after all?—Ex.

Bank of British Columbia

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)
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Winter Fruits

are scarce. Fruit is not only delicious to the taste but necessary to the health. The salt extracted from the juices of pure fruits is the basis of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

Its use promotes health. 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size 25 cents. Of all druggists.

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Every convenience as well as most reasonable rent in The Williams Building, 28 Broad street. Apply either Mr. Robert Day, agent, 42 Port street, or to the owner, R. T. Williams.

Some people want quality, others price.
Sensible people get both when they
buy Blue Ribbon Tea.

As the World Sees

About twenty years ago there lived a big, brawny, blithesome young fellow in one of the small towns which adjoin St. Louis. He was merry of mien, witty of speech, and a great favorite with everybody, young and old. No husking bee or apple paring was deemed a success if he did not appear. More than one village belle, with indications of the eye if not of the tongue, had given him to understand that she would have no serious objections to joining her lot in life with his own.

But the young man was nice to everybody, perhaps a slight prejudice in the favor of inconspicuous and plain-looking young women, who were generally neglected. He showed not the slightest symptoms of falling in love, however. His big, kind heart just took in all the folks around him. He gave them the best time that he could.

One fall there came to this little town a small, plain-featured little girl, whom the school trustees had engaged to teach in a white painted country school house about three miles from the village. She was the daughter of a minister and had had absolutely no experience in school teaching. They took her to board at the young man's home. She was honest, sick and forlorn when she came and discouraged at trying to make the big boys behave after she began her labors.

She walked every morning and night the three miles to and from school until the worry of teaching and the unusual amount of exercise brought about a serious illness. At length came long weeks when she was too feeble to be moved and too discouraged to care whether she lived or died. Then the big hearted young man showed her tender and how kind he could be. He fed cracked ice to her mouth parched with fever. He brought her the earliest spring violets from the fields. He sat by her and read aloud from Godey's Ladies' Book and Peterson's Magazine, and—what were those other nice, household pamphlets they had 20 years ago?

She lifted her into the old-fashioned chair for her first venture out of doors one balmy spring morning, and before the fat old sorrel drew them slowly back to the low, rambling frame house had had asked her to marry him and she had timidly consented.

Well, they were married, and now that the lines on his face have cut their way in much deeper than on that April morning 20 years ago, and there is gray about his temples; now, though the little woman is plainer in feature and even less tasteful in dress than she was then, there is no wedded pair of whom people would be so apt to say "they lived happily ever afterward."

That showed that the dear public has no power to pierce through the exterior, and that, as a matter of fact, people really know nothing about it. For several years they lived in absolute happiness on her part, and contentment, at least, on his. Children two and three were born to them. The man made strides in his profession, devoted himself to it, and finally removed to St. Louis, the larger field for an ambitious law-worker, built a home on what is now one of the boulevards, and became a city gentleman in all respects.

He was successful from a business point of view. His children were growing, were well and happy, and evinced decided tendencies to turn out neither fools nor prodigals. His wife wore silks and diamonds—all paid for—kept her house neat, or her servants did look after his creature comforts properly, and adored him.

Of course, he was happy, you say, and the average man would be, ought to be, under the same circumstances.

Yes, perhaps the average man, but not this one. He was utterly miserable. Why? Because he'd outgrown his wife. Because when he had looked at his law, read the best of literature, increased his appreciation of all things good and beautiful in every way, she had staid behind. She did the best that she could, poor little woman, but she simply was not capable of ever making herself over into a clever, even an appreciative, woman. She was, and always will be, insignificant.

The man gave up his struggle after a while. "Catin has a new Corot, which he bought through a New York dealer not long ago," the man would remark cheerfully at dinner, as he carved the family roast. "He took me out to see it this afternoon. Wonderful, I think, and quite the best piece of work. A landscape at twilight, you know, with all the power of his gray-greens, and—"

His wife was regarding him dreamily. "You will have to order some more coal to-morrow, William. The man told me this morning that we will be entirely out in a week or so if this cold weather continues. Clara, please pass the celery."

There is no more description of painting that evening. Then, of course, the inevitable happened. He meets a woman who, on first acquaintance, attracts him by reason of her great womanliness, combined with her intelligence. She is everything that is lovely—dignified of presence, clever of speech, sympathetic of word and manner, tactful in her conversation, and capable of drawing the best from him.

He realizes, after meeting her a half dozen times, that he loves her. He is a boy no longer, but a thinking, reasoning man of 40, who has never before met and talked with a woman whom he could regard as a companion. He thinks the matter over calmly, logically, and makes up his mind that there are two things to be done; stop seeing this dear, congenial woman and increase his tenderness toward his wife. The latter must never, never know. His sorrow he must bear alone.

He has a will of iron. After the first fierce struggle with self, the first mad desire to do something, he knows not what—he conquers.

There are no more meetings with the woman he loves, and many are his chances to see her in ways that society would sanction, and about which there would be no possible gossip—like exhibitions, evening receptions, and the like. He avoids them all. He has thrown himself into his profession with increas-

ed exertion. He thanks God daily for his absorbing work. It is his only recreation, and yet—

The wife sat in her drawing room late the other afternoon chatting with a caller. The front door banged and in he walked. He bowed cordially to the visitor, and then stepping up to his wife, tipped her thin little chin up with his finger and kissed her.

"What was it you were most wishing for this morning?" he asked.

The wife clapped her hands. "Are you really going to take me south?" she cried in delighted tones.

"I've arranged my work so that we can leave Saturday night, and it will be the Palm Beach," was his reply.

After he had left the room the visitor remarked: "You certainly have the best husband in the world, Emilie. I hope that you appreciate him."

"I'm, yes," replied the faded Emilie, "but I do wish that we were going on the Mediterranean trip. Palm Beach is not much better than home, one meets so many St. Louisans there."—St. Louis Republic.

The best medicine money can buy for impure blood, nervousness, and all stomach and kidney troubles is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SLAVERY IN THE PHILIPPINES. And Various Other Evils Which We Will Have to Deal With.

It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact that slavery exists on a large and most degrading scale in the Philippines. It is the chief social condition of the under classes in Mindoro, Sulu, Tawee and other of the islands. Professor Worcester, United States commissioner, says slave children can be purchased at the rate of \$1 a head, and 15-year-old girls for five bushels of rice in any of the three islands named, while grown men and women sell at proportionately greater prices. The New York Herald says that:

The chief Philippine slave market and port for their export now is Mailun, the old capital of Sulu. Haroun Nasid, the Mohammedan sultan of Sulu—now a United States subject is the central factor of the slave-holding and slave-selling business of the entire group. The Moros, who are the Mohammedan Malay subjects of this hitherto semi-occupied island, though up to a somewhat limited scale, the practices of their ancestors, the blood-thirsty Malay pirates, who reddened Philippine waters for several centuries. No admixture of blood could be more favorable to slave-holding than that of Malay and Mohammedan, according to Professor Otis Mason, the noted ethnologist. Among their slaves today are found Malays captured from Sumatra, Papuan from New Guinea, Siamese, Javanese and Timorese. By collecting them within their dominion the Sulu masters have aided greatly in producing the peculiar mixture of stocks which now bother anthropologists.

Piratical expeditions are still gathering as many captives as they can safely attack in neighboring islands. These warlike Moros of Sulu and the islands thereabouts, moreover, adhere to the ancient barbarous custom of casting into slavery every such of their captives of war as do not suffer death. Their most ready customers for able-bodied male slaves for many years have been the Dutch planters in the island of Borneo to the south-west.

Children are sold into bondage constantly by the Mohammedan Malays, and such children rarely regain their liberty. Most often the sale is effected in the form of security for a loan, which is never paid, and hence the pledge becomes a slave. Moro warriors test the edges of their swords by striking their own slaves with them, according to Professor Worcester, and he adds that slavery in all its forms exists, by sale, by capture and by birth.

Still another vicious characteristic of the Moro is his view and treatment of Christians. All white people are regarded as whites, and a Moro's future happiness is augmented in proportion to the number of Christians he dispatches. John Foreman, fellow of the Royal Geographical Society regarded as a high authority, says slaves in the archipelago do not appeal to the law for liberty, because of their ignorance for one thing, they have no money for another, and under the Spanish regime no solicitor would take up their case without fee.

Colonel Hilder, of the United States bureau of ethnology, says he has seen the Philippine slaves working in the fields of Mindoro, the large island in sight of Luzon. The Mindoro Malays believe implicitly in the rightfulness of human slavery, and will fight to defend it. As for piracy, these same fellows are the worst of the world, but even here they never leave a living soul upon a ship they capture.—Portland Oregonian.

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Still another

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, March 31, 8 p.m.
SYNOPSIS.

The barometer still remains comparatively low over the Pacific Slope, while off the Coast and east of the Rockies high pressure prevails. Light to moderate winds continue along the entire seaboard, and the weather remains fair eastward to Manitoba. The present fair weather may continue for another 48 hours.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	41	52
Kamloops	26	48
Barkerville	0	20
Calgary	-12	10
Winnipeg	12	20
Portland, Ore.	44	54
San Francisco, Cal.	48	56

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Saturday:
Victoria and Vicinity—Moderate variable winds; continued fair; warm during the day; probably fair Sunday.
Lower Mainland—Moderate variable winds; continued fair to day and probably Sunday; stationary or higher temperatures.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 31.

Deg.	Mean.	Deg.
5 a.m.	41	Mean.
Noon	47	Highest.
5 p.m.	48	Lowest.
The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:		
5 a.m.	Calm.	
Noon	Calm.	
5 p.m.	Calm.	

Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Sunshine—2 hours 6 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Observed, 30.044
Corrected, 29.950

Mean temperature for March, 41.86 degrees.

PRECIPITATION FOR MARCH.

Rainfall	2.21 inches
Snowfall	2.40 inches

E. BAYNES REED,
Provincial Forecast Official.

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Charming from Vancouver:

Mrs. C. Warren.	W. O. Howlett.
Mrs. Warren.	H. G. Hawley.
Mrs. Johnston.	D. Douglas.
Mr. Wilford.	Wm. Thompson.
R. Jamieson.	Wm. Tait.
C. A. Jones.	Chas. Hirst.
E. A. Wyde.	Chas. Livesley.
Max Leiser.	H. G. Ross.
Capt. Brendt.	W. C. McNeill.
Mrs. Wylie.	H. P. Moody.
Miss Smith.	Mrs. Nicholles.
Jas. Irvine.	E. B. Jones.
E. B. Jones.	Mrs. Murray.
Mrs. Wilford.	P. E. L. Dendley.
C. G. Wilson.	J. J. Shallock.
C. Spencer.	R. E. Swind.
J. A. Angus.	J. J. Clarke.
C. C. Brown.	J. A. McMaster.
Miss Evans.	J. H. Howls.
Mrs. Theill.	R. Hastings.
A. Costabadi.	R. Leslie.
J. B. Selie.	P. J. Calvert.
P. Partidge.	D. Reid.
E. Alexander.	A. Abbott.
R. E. Young.	Miss R. Wyde.
H. B. Donald.	C. Bozeth.
C. W. Abbott.	Van. Hockey Team.

By steamer Kingston from the Sound:

H. Kirkpatrick.	W. Springer.
B. Auld.	Jas. Dishart.
P. A. Jenkins.	C. J. Kershon.
C. Jenkins.	D. Gorman.
J. H. Irvine.	J. Buckvone.
B. C. Turby.	A. E. Aron.
A. Cevena.	M. Byrnes.
Mrs. Hall.	R. Doreup.
A. Jarmon.	B. W. Montgomery.
B. Eekles.	G. Butler.
H. B. Porter.	J. S. Grant.
G. E. Pfunder.	J. E. Bell.
Mrs. Pfunder.	H. M. Kersey.
P. Dismond.	P. Meyer.
H. Ward.	T. Le Parn.
P. Patterson.	

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Charming from Vancouver:

J. Pierce & Co.	Onions & Plimley.
J. H. Cameron.	J. H. Cameron.
Henderson Bros.	Jno. Russell.
B. Williams & Co.	Hudson's Bay Co.
Mrs. C. Russell.	Martin & Robertson.
E. B. Murray.	Dun. Exports Co.
P. K. Turner.	Parsons Produce Co.
Wm. Bryce.	Globe Canning Co.
Colinist P. & P. Co.	Fell & Co.
M. Vior.	S. Lelzer & Co.
Barber Bros.	B. Geizer.
M. W. Watt & Co.	G. A. Richards & Co.
Thore & Anderson.	V. Y. Trading Co.
C. Spencer.	Dun. Exports Co.
M. & H. A. Fox.	Hickman-Tye Co.
G. W. Neill.	Clark & Pearson.
Weller Bros.	W. Bowness.
Stevens & Jenkins.	G. Powell & Co.
T. Gold.	S. Shore.
G. Morley.	E. G. Prior & Co.
Mrs. Bickford.	W. S. Fraser.
Cent & Leisner.	E. B. Salomon.
Mrs. C. Bloor.	Canada Paint Co.
A. McGregor & Son.	Wake & McKean.
Nicholles & Renouf.	J. H. Baker.
C. M. Cookson.	

By steamer Kingston from the Sound:

G. R. Jackson.	Crelighton & Co.
J. H. Morton.	E. G. Prior & Co.
W. H. Durrant.	E. G. Prior & Co.
B. C. Supply Co.	Weller Bros.
Canada Paint Co.	Robt. Johnson.
Wm. Hodge.	Barchey & A.
G. E. Munro.	E. B. Sinclair.
McMillan & H.	J. Pierce & Co.
Nicholles & Renouf.	Edw. Lipssett.
Mansell & M.	Hutchinson & Co.
Vint & Brooks.	E. B. Young & Co.
W. H. Adams.	A. J. Clyde.
Wade & McKean.	S. Leiser & Co.

A Maryland inventor has patented an electric switch which has no metallic surfaces to be thrown in and out of contact, the ends of the wires being barrel and extended in a chamber partially filled with mercury, so that a turn submerges the wires in the fluid and completes the circuit.

First cost highest, cheapest in the end

G. J. HIRSH

COAL. MUNN, HOLLAND & Co.

Telephone 694.

Con. Broad street and Tronace Avenue.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Fernie Sends Shocking Story of Official Neglect—Hospital Offer to Greenwood.

Editor Advertises for Bodyguard—Sandon Miners and the Eight Hour Day.

BOUNDARY CREEK.

"Wanted—A body-guard for the editor of the Boundary Creek Times. Must not be fastidious about his opponents"—is the way in which the paper named presents its compliments to those who have vowed vengeance upon Editor Duncan C. Ross, formerly of Victoria, for recent criticisms.

Messrs. McKenzie & Lindsay are building an hotel near the junction of the West Fork and Kettle river, another point where in the opinion of experts is the proper place for a large city.

The Greenwood city council has decided that it is inadvisable to attempt to make the dam watertight at present. Tenders are being called for the construction of a tank of capacity of at least 200,000 gallons. This tank is to be placed below the dam.

Mrs. F. L. Chaplin, whose husband is bookkeeper for a firm doing business at the mouth of Curlew creek, accidentally shot herself on Monday, March 27, by handling a Winchester, which was accidentally discharged, the bullet entering her foot. Dr. Jakes went to Curlew from Greenwood to attend her.

Dr. R. W. Jakes has made a proposal to Greenwood City respecting the opening of the hospital. He offers to open a hospital to receive the patients at the rate of \$2 per day if the city will grade the street leading to the hospital, furnish the hospital with free water and give a yearly bonus of \$500. At the rate the city has been paying for indigent sick, nursed in hotels, the acceptance of Dr. Jakes' offer would mean the saving of considerable money.

The Burleigh Drill Contracting & Development Company has been organized by residents of Greenwood. The officers are: G. Mark Corns, president; C. Scott Galloway, vice-president; E. C. Brown, secretary; and J. H. Shields, treasurer. The company will be prepared to take contracts of any description. Mr. Corns has now a contract on the Combination mine, and has a long experience in mining work.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The contract for the erection of the new Occidental hotel, a handsome two-story brick block, for Mrs. Eickhoff, has been awarded to Messrs. Grant & Trede, the price being \$4,000. The hotel, which was designed by Architect F. J. Bauer, will be commenced in about a week.

FIELD.

A new Baldwin engine (No. 783) arrived at Field last Monday from the East. This is the first of six new engines of the same size (126 tons) which are to be used on the Big Hill cut of Field.

The C.P.R. agent, accompanied by his sister, Miss Mabel Stephens. During their stay in Field they have tried to make things pleasant for the railroad boys, and the wish of the residents of Field is that they may come back at an early date. Mr. S. S. Foley will be agent after the 1st of April.

The C.P.R. boarding house, which has been built under the foremanship of D. Wright, is now nearing completion, only the plastering and inside work remaining to be done. A school house is badly needed here, but there is some talk of building one.

SANDON.

Mr. E. M. Sandilands, of Sandon, is authority for the statement that the miners of Sandon have held another meeting and decided to stand by the new provincial law calling for an eight-hour day of labor. It is also said that the miners will hold out for \$3.50 per day, with the short hours.

ROSSLAND.

Mr. J. C. Drewry, managing director of the Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, returned from Toronto last week, and after examining the recent developments in the Sunset No. 2, decided at once to increase the force and rush the work with all possible speed. It has been decided to deepen the main shaft on No. 1 vein to the 500-foot level. While in the East, Mr. Drewry sold an additional 500,000 shares of the Syndicate treasury stock. This stock was sold to stockholders only, and netted the company eight cents per share, thus putting \$40,000 in the treasury. This brings the issued capital up to 3,500,000 shares (\$350,000), and leaves 6,500,000 shares (\$650,000) still in the treasury.

Mr. J. L. Parker, M.E., for the Dundee Mining Company, Ymfr., reports that the machinery which was in the shaft house of the Dundee mine when that structure was destroyed by fire a few days since is practically a total loss. The loss, he says, is in the neighborhood of \$5,000.

The police were called to Chinatown the other night to stop a fight going on among a gang of the Celestials who had imbibed too freely. In the melee Lee slashed another Chinaman in the back of the head with a knife. Dr. Reddick, who drove to the wound, says it may prove serious. Lee was fined \$10 and the doctor's bill, and went to gaol in default of the fine.

FERNIE.

Fernie has a board of trade, with Mr. H. Bentley, president; Mr. J. W. Noy, vice-president; Mr. G. G. Henderson, secretary; and the following executive committee: George Levasseur, G. Cody, H. J. Johnson, A. Joyce, A. B. Trides and W. W. Tuttle.

An organization to be known as "Women's Hospital Aid" has been formed here, with the following officers: President Mrs. G. G. Henderson, vice-president, Mrs. F. B. Smith; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. H. J. Johnson.

The Free Press says: A shocking story comes from Hosmer, a station about eight miles east of here, where a man named Moore was burned to death about a month ago. For some reason or other the remains of the unfortunate man were left in the ruins of the building for about two weeks and during this time dogs and wolves ate the bones and flesh of the human body. Traces of where an arm or a leg had been dragged away could plainly be seen on the snow, and it was not until after the greater portion of the body had disappeared in this way that any one was sent to look after it; and even when a pretence of burial was performed a short time later, the bones in the ground and the body unconsciously dumped in and covered up.

REVELSTOCK.

The Conservatives of Revelstock have organized an association, the officers of which are: Dr. Jeffs, president; W. E. MacLennan, first vice-president; J. McLeod, second vice-president; J. D. Sibbald, secretary; and W. M. Brown, J. G. Allen, W. Cowan, A. Johnson, W. Newman, T. J. Graham, J. M. Scott, A. McDonald, A. McNab, W. G. Birney, Dr. McKechnie, and G. S. McArthur, executive committee.

The father of the English House of Lords is the Earl of Leicester. This distinction came to him last year on account of the death of Lord Mansfield. Among other venerable members of the House of Lords are Lord Thackeray, who was born January 10, 1810; Lord Gwydyr, April 27, 1810; Lord Mexborough, June 4, 1810, and Lord Armstrong, November 20, 1810.

HONDI

PURE CEYLON TEA

Imported Direct from the Estate in Original Packages. Red Label 60c., Blue Label, 50c., Yellow Label, 40c. per lb.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

SIR WILFRID'S FIREWORKS.

From the Hamilton Spectator.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier should never part company with his sunny smile. With the smile at hand he is able to use very pretty language in saying absolutely nothing. But when the smile has departed from him, as was the case when he spoke in the Commons yesterday, he gets rattled and angry, and is the very opposite of Chesterfieldian. Sir Charles Tupper's grand speech had a terrible effect upon the de jure leader of the government. It was too strong a dose and the premier was unable to ignore the smart left by Sir Charles' incisive words. Sir Wilfrid was at his worst. He was full of resentment and anger. And when he is resentful and angry his speech loses all its charm. He attempted to be theatrical and was only grotesque. He tried to return Sir Charles' sledge-hammer blows with sledge-hammer blows; but he was not equal to the task, and his most vicious blows fell short and harmless. He felt that he had met more than his match, and was chagrined because he knew that his manner betrayed his feeling.

During his speech he said that he would carry out his anti-election promise to redistribute the seats, and as he made the promise he struck a tragic attitude and said "So help me God." It may be that his promise, thus sworn to, will be better kept than his promises made without that formula. But it was very absurd.

Among other things Sir Wilfrid said that he had never promised to introduce a prohibition measure, in any event. That is strictly true. The Spectator mentioned the fact at the time he had the famous conversation with the prohibitionists. He used such language that the prohibitionists went away firmly convinced that he had fairly and squarely promised that, in the event of a majority of the vote being in favor of prohibition, he would introduce a prohibition bill. He did not promise to do that, but he purposely used language to deceive the prohibitionists into the belief that he had really promised them something. He was guilty of a trick that was not at all statesmanlike. He put himself on a par with horse traders and fakirs.

Mr. Foster's speech was, as usual, perfect. When Mr. Foster speaks he always knows what he is talking about, and has the faculty of putting his thoughts into forcible words, the meaning of which cannot be misunderstood. His speech, coming as it did soon after the terrible arraignment of the government by Sir Charles Tupper, had a telling effect upon the people of the treasury benches. They have had a free and easy time of it, and are now invited to explain.

When two such men as Tupper and Foster get after a government of such politicians the latter do not show to good advantage.

A mirror could not lie if it wanted to. The glass has nothing to gain by flattery. If the rose of health and plumpness of beauty are leaving your face, your mirror will tell you so. Health is the greatest beauty in the world. When a woman sees the indications of ill-health in the face, she may with almost absolute certainty look for the cause in one or both of two conditions—constipation, and derangement of the organs distinctly feminine. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure permanently and positively any so-called "female complaint." Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will cure constipation. There is no reason in the world why a woman should not be perfectly healthy. She will gain in health, strength and flesh. Hollows and angles will give place to fullness and grace. She will be that noblest and most beautiful of all creation—a perfect woman.

Sent 21 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1,008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

"You have written some peculiar songs, I believe," "Oh, yes," replied the composer, carelessly; "some that were moderately popular; not popular enough to make people really mad, you know, but popular enough to make them rather tired before they heard the last of them."—Chicago Post.

Almost Distracted

Dreadful Suffering by a Newmarket Woman.

The Bones in the Nose Affected—Face Would Swell Until Her Eyes Were Closed—How Relieved.

NEWMARKET, ONT.—"I have had good opportunity of noting the great medicinal powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla. My wife has been a sufferer from catarrh for the past four years, and the disease had gone so far that the bones of the nose had become affected and particles had come away through an opening in the bridge. Her eyesight was also affected to the extent that for nearly a year she was unable to read for more than five minutes at a time. She suffered

Severe Pains in the Head and at times was almost distracted. She was treated by four different doctors, one of whom was a specialist. They all said they could not do anything for her, as the disease had gone too far. Her nose would swell about every three days until her eyes would almost be closed. Then I would break through and the swelling would subside for a day or two. About Christmas she commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and since that time has steadily improved. She has not been troubled with any swelling since, and the sore on the side of the nose has all healed. She is on the road to a complete cure. I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I cheerfully recommend it to any person who is suffering with catarrh."

W. H. FURBER.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any substitute. Be sure to get Hood's.

cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

Hood's Pills



Packard's Special Combination Leather Dressing

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